UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Radio Service
OFFICE OF INFORMATION

4-H CLUB CRIER

Week beginning January 7, 1929

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes.

Club Crier's bell rings

ANNOUNCEMENT: At this hour each _____ evening Station ____ joins with the United States Department of Agriculture in sending to the farm homes of our audience news and views of the boys and girls who are working in the 4-H Clubs of the Nation to "make the best better." These weekly chats with farm girls and boys are conducted by your genial friend, the 4-H Club Crier. And here he is. The Crier.

---oo0oo---

Hello, everybody. How are things going at your house this midwinter season? Pretty slowly I suppose as far as club project work is concerned. But there is a lot of just plain choring around to do isn't there?

And, as I mentioned last week, this is the month for planning. You who are going out after some new ton-litter records next fall will be conducting the breeding operations. Remember that sows should be in good condition and gaining slightly in weight when the breeding season begins. Bred sows should take exercise every day so that they will stay in condition and give vigor and strength to their litters. Careful feeding with complete ration is necessary. Your project booklet or your county agent or club leader will help you to balance the ration.

And any of you who are in the sheep project work should remember also that breeding ewes need exercise every day. Keep the ewes gaining a little by careful, economical and well-balanced feeding.

As for poultry club members they should already have selected their breeders from strong, active, alert fowls with no signs of sickness. You will never win any premiums, you know, by breeding from sluggish, sickly looking birds with knock-knees, pale sunken eyes, and long snaky or crow heads.

Be sure that the birds are sufficiently fed on well balanced but not too fattening rations. Thus you will have the breeders in good condition and also will secure the necessary eggs. Provide dry mash in a hopper where the hens in your flock can help themselves.

You dairy club members also have something to do at this time of the year. Remember that the best winter feeding gives the cow all the clover or alfalfa hay she will eat, plenty of roots or silage, and 1 pound of grain feed for every three or four pounds of milk she produces. Remember also that well-ventilated barns help to keep dairy cattle and other livestock healthy;

do not close up barns tightly.

In case that doesn't give you enough hints to work on during this rather slack season, your Dad will undoubtedly remember that it is about time now to cut firewood for next winter, to get the incubator ready for spring hatches, and in the northern states to fill the ice house... Well there's plenty to do even when crops aren't growing and demanding attention.

I got an idea the other day from a former 4-H Club member who is now in college and has passed the age limit for 4-H Club work. Said the 4-H Club member to me when he was home from college for the holidays, "Why don't you tell the 4-H Club members about what we former members -- alumni you might call us I guess -- of clubs do when we get to college in order to keep the 4-H Club spirit alive?"

That's a pretty fine idea don't you think? So here goes with a series of rapid glances through some of the state agricultural colleges where 4-H Club members have banded themselves together.

In the majority of state agricultural colleges, the former 4-H club members who are students there have a 4-H organization through which they keep in touch with what's doing in club circles and through which also they may give service to the organization by which they have enjoyed and benefitted so much.

Nebraska 4-H club members at the College of Agriculture, Lincoln, have an association through which they make themselves useful at the time the college holds the annual 4-H club week. These college 4-H folks put on one of the evening programs of the week, and look out for a large share of the details which make the club week events run smoothly. They are also on hand at the time of the State Fair to help with 4-H affairs whenever needed, and that has meant a full schedule so far. Then the college 4-H organization is always in readiness for any emergency call in matters in which club folks are especially interested.

State Teachers' College at Harrisonburg, Virginia, is the location of another college 4-H organization called by its members the 4-H Alumnae Club. Since college began in September they have acquired ten new members, outlined a plan of work for the year 1928-29, and finished quite a sizable portion of it. They hope, besides seeing that everybody on the campus knows and approves of 4-H club work, to make out a school girl's clothing budget that will be helpful to a 4-H club girl planning to enter college; to contribute something to 4-H club literature that can be used in 4-H club programs; to give a short course scholarship to a club girl in Rockingham County (in which the State Teachers' College is located) in 1929; and during summer vacation each girl plans to do at least one definite piece of constructive work among the clubs in her home county and report to the alumnae club on her return to college in the fall. Each girl is a committee of one, also, to encourage and assist in every way possible the boys and girls at home to attend college. The alumnae club is helping whenever possible with club work in Rockingham county and is a reserve force for the extension agents. For two weeks during the home demonstration agent's absence the club members filled her field engagements.

Minnesota 4-H students at the State university have a Gopher 4-H club. Those who are enrolled for the course in agriculture at the college of agriculture have a 4-H leadership group that meets every two weeks for leadership training under the direction of State club leaders and other specialists.

Oklahoma's agricultural college 4-H organization is open to former club members who have done two or more years club work and the purpose is to give former club members a means for continued contact with their former work and interests.

The Flickertail 4-H club is of course at North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, and the Badger 4-H club at University of Wisconsin, Madison, the membership including those enrolled in agricultural and home economics subjects.

Washington's 4-H collegiate organization at State College of Washington, Pullman, the Mu Beta Beta, lends a hand in many State club matters. For two years they have had a large share in sending Washington's delegates to the national 4-H club camp at the national capital, the Evergreen State delegates being truly representative for all 4-H club members in the State share in financing their delegates' trip to the camp - ten cents coming from each member.

One of Iowa's 4-H college girls' organization members, - she was president recently - recently sandwiched a year of study in Italy between her college work in the Tall Corn country. She kept her interest in the 4-H clubs and wrote back to them a letter regarding her experiences. She is now back at work at Iowa State College, Ames.

Wh-e-e-w, this collegiate survey of ours has just about used up our time, but we have enough left to call a very snappy meeting of the World Beater's Brigade.

The Brigade will come to attention!

We admit to membership in the Brigade, ten clubs of Lauderdale County, Mississippi which have reported 100 per cent completions, 100 per cent club meetings, and 100 per cent exhibits at district and county fairs. Each of these ten clubs held from 15 to 20 meetings. The smallest enrollment in any of the clubs was 19 and the largest was 69.

Now until next _____ evening, goodbye.

---ooOoo---

ANNOUNCEMENT: You have just heard the 4-H Club Crier, a weekly visitor from the United States Department of Agriculture, bearing news and views of farm boys and girls. The Crier invites your notes suggesting the type of news which you wish him to bring you and enrolling outstanding clubs and members for the World Beater's Brigade. They may be addressed to the 4-H Club Crier care of this Station or to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Radio Service

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

4-H CLUB CRIER Week beginning January 14, 1929.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes.

Club Crier's bell rings.

ANNOUNCEMENT: At this hour each _____ evening Station_____ joins with the United States Department of Agriculture in sending to the farm home of our audience news and views of the boys and girls who are working in the 4-H clubs of the Nation to "make the best better." These weekly chats with farm girls and boys are conducted by your genial friend, the 4-H Club Crier. And here he is, The Crier.

---ooOoo---

Hello, everybody. A snappy greeting this snappy season.

And I invite you to gather round the stove with me for another ten minutes of just a good old-fashioned gossip about what the neighbors in 4-H clubs all over the country are doing. Not much use passing along hints on how to do the project work at this season of the year when project work is pretty much at a standstill, but we can get a lot of profit and likewise a good deal of pleasure out of another one of our very brief non-stop flights over 4-H Clubdom to see what the other fellows are doing just now.

And while we're speaking of projects, did any of you ever take on a celery project?

Well, 37 boys and girls in Schuylkill (pronounced, according to my Pennsylvania Dutch secretary, Schoo-kull, accent on the first syllable) County, Pennsylvania, produced celery this year as part of their club work. Each of them started out with 500 plants. Many of the celery heads weighed two pounds each and club members had no trouble selling their crop. In fact, they were demonstrating to their friends and neighbors that good celery could be grown and sold in that region where, according to the vegetable gardening extension specialist from Pennsylvania State College, Mr. W. B. Nissley, there is a great demand and an insufficient supply. The local Kiwanies Club backed this enterprise and gave the members of the celery club and their parents a banquet after the round-up exhibit and sale which concluded the season's work.

And if that Schuylkill County bunch doesn't hold you for a while on something new and something different in the way of club work, here's one that will. It's a 4-H club in St. Joseph County, Indiana, which is carrying on a peppermint project. There are thirty-one boys in this club and each of them has 1/4 acre of newly-set peppermint or one acre of old stand. It isn't such an outlandish project -- for St. Joseph County -- as this county now grows approximately 4,500 acres of peppermint each year. Members of the club exhibited ounce bottles of oil and their record books at the recent St. Joseph County 4-H Club Show.

Now, while we're talking about what's doing in the Hoosier State I should mention the new sort of organization recently developed by Scott County, Indiana, 4-H Jersey Calf Club Members. They have amended their constitution to provide that when a member has completed three years' work he is to be known as a "senion club member" and at the end of five years' work he becomes a "master club member." Each "senior" or "master" club member is to sponsor a younger club member and assist him in the development of his work. The club has 15 members upon whom the title "senior club member" has been conferred. There's a new way of putting some pep in your club if it seems to be getting a little bit too satisfied, and I pass it on to you for what it's worth.

Now here is a right interesting item I dug out of the Big Brief Case today. It comes from County Agent J. F. Purbaugh of Lancaster County, Nebraska. He has recently been figuring out just how good business men and business women the 4-H club members in his county are.

When the "Corn Husker county agent footed up the figures he found that 4-H club members in his county during 1928 had done a business returning a profit of $16,175.06.

Forty-one boys and girls in the poultry business made more than $2,000 to deposit in "Go-to-college" funds, to pay high school expenses, to finance a more extensive individual program of club work for 1929, or to make some other carefully thought out investment.

Forty-five dairy calf club members put away a profit of nearly $5,000.

Forty-two baby beef club members were $2,700 to the good after they had paid for feed and stock.

Fifty-eight pig club members produced pork that paid $3,400 net return.

Corn club members made a profit of $2,600 from 12,500 bushels of corn.

Canning club members put up 4,140 pints of produce which figured out a profit of $550.

County Agent Purbaugh is not disposed to claim a record on these figures. He says they are just about what any up and coming 4-H county would produce, and I am inclined to agree with him.

But the figures do point out that 4-H club members, in fact all farm boys and girls, who are doing some production work on their own account, are at work in the business world. The 4-H club activities give sound business training. Members learn to judge products in every line of work. Clothing club girls develop an expert eye for suitable and economical clothing materials or ready-mades; likewise, foods club or home improvement club girls have to train themselves to balance off quality and economy and decide what to buy. As for the crops growers and stockmen, their training in ability to select seed or stock which will return the greatest profits begins with enrollment in the club and from then on it's continuous.

The records which every club member must keep drive home the reasons for success or failure. The fact that a good many purchases of stock or seed are financed by business organizations of county seat towns and that club members give their personal notes for all or parts of the purchase price, gives these members the best sort of training in the responsibilities of borrowers. Some clubs give experience in holding sales and in cooperative buying and selling.

And everything in the homemaking part of club work for girls has a business side.

So it isn't surprising that we frequently run across older club members such as Howard Alberts of Clark County, South Dakota, who are really in the big business field in farming. Howard went into the sheep raising line as a club member and has sold breeding sheep to men in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana. Needless to say he has won his share of ribbons and premiums and money at the shows. In 1926, when he was 16 years old, he trimmed -- unassisted -- a carload of lambs that won grand championship at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago.

Since then he has had a responsible position in a large company engaged in the production of breeding livestock, although he is now only 19 years of age.

One of the best indications of the sound business slant of 4-H club work that I know of is the new sheep raising project which was started in Minnesota last year. This was open to residents of the "Gopher" State between the ages of 18 of 24, or younger boys who had had four years experience in 4-H Club sheep work. The object was to see who could produce the highest percentage of lambs raised and the

greatest gain in weight on individual lambs. Each member was required to own 10 breeding ewes which he was to feed and manage. Grade or purebred ewes were allowed but the use of purebred rams was required. Lambs must be dropped between March 1 and May 31. All lambs had to be docked and all grade rams lambs to be trimmed. Official weights were taken at 150 days of age. The winner was Marvin Nelson of Stevens County, who produced 1,629 pounds of lambs from his 10 ewes. He raised 16 lambs with an average weight of 101.8 pounds each at age of 150 days. The other records were nearly as good.

And Minnesota is calling for admission to the World Beater's Brigade.

The "Gopher" State 4-H Club members have the distinction of having produced 17 of the 30 ton-litters turned out in Minnesota this season. The champion ton-litter producer of the State was a 4-H Club boy, Arthur Bohnsack of Scott County. In fact the winners of first to sixth places, inclusive, were 4-H club members. Arthur's record was 3,280 pounds of pork in the form of 14 purebred Chester Whites at the age of 180 days.

Beyond a doubt this showing entitles Minnesota 4-H club members to a front rank place in the World Beater's Brigade, unless later reports from other States produce a better record.

And with a challenge to other states to get the "Gophers" on the ton-litter business, I leave you with my customary - So long until next evening.

---ooOoo---

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Radio Service

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

4-H CLUB CRIER Monday, January 21, 1929.

SPEAKING TIME: 10 Minutes

ANNOUNCEMENT: Posting down the highroads of the air, the 4-H Club Crier on his weekly rounds reaches us at this time each _____ night. (Crier bell rings) From far and near he's gathered in the tales of the doings of farm boys and girls who are striving to "make the best better." And now he's here with this grist of club gossip. (Bell rings loudly for a few strokes.)

---ooOoo---

A very good evening Junior farmers and home makers!

I wonder if you get the same picture that I do on these cold winter evenings? It very often comes to me along about chore time in the afternoon. I see on more than 100,000 farms over the country 4-H club members attending with extra care to the animals which they are growing as part of their 4-H club project work. Of course, that's not all I see at chore time. There are memories of scooping out the grain from the bin on the old home farm and giving the cows their feed of forage and grain in the dusky half-warmth of the barn during the fag-end of a later winter afternoon; of the music of the first milk-streams ringing against the bottom of the pail - oh, all sorts of sights and sounds, yes, and smells, come crowding up to me at chore time.

But I think especially of the more than 100,000 club members who are taking particular pains with their chores because the animals they are taking care of are going to go into show rings next fall.

It would be interesting to know just how many animals are being carefully fed and sheltered and generally brought up in the way they should go in anticipation of 4-H livestock shows of the coming season. We do know that last year club members fed and managed a total of 136,000 head of livestock, not including poultry. Counting poultry as livestock we can add on the million and a half birds, which grew up and began a promising career under 4-H club management, to make a very respectable total.

Last year the number of club members specializing in livestock, including poultry, was 124,000. And the 4-H livestock business grew steadily.

For instance, did you ever stop to thing that there are now seven livestock shows and sales which are exclusively junior events? There are big 4-H shows and sales at other Inter-state events, and the 4-H divisions of the State fairs and shows are important -- in some of the states they are larger than the sections for our elders.

Let's just run down the list of the exclusively 4-H livestock events, as they took place during the season just closed.

First there was the 11th Junior Livestock Show, open only to 4-H club members in Minnesota, at the stockyards in St. Paul, Minnesota, last November. This year 561 boys and girls exhibited baby beef, fat hogs, lambs, and poultry. Practically every county in the State was represented. The animals were sold after the judging was completed. And do those "Gophers" believe in that show? They do. Livestock breed associations, civic organizations in both St. Paul and Minneapolis, and the Minnesota Extension Service cooperate in carrying out the week's program for this event.

Move down the line from Minnesota now to St. Joseph, Missouri where the St. Joseph Baby Beef and Market Pig Club Show draws exhibitors from four States to the stockyard. Four hundred 4-H club members from Missouri alone showed at this event last fall and a fine representation came from the neighboring states.

Then there is the lamb show and sale which 4-H club members have been having for five years now at the Bourbon Stockyards in Louisville, Kentucky. In the last sale, around 700 lambs were marketed by Kentucky club members who in most cases owned their own breeding stock. At the Bourbon Stockyards are held, also, the Ohio Valley baby beef show and sale for junior stockmen, the 1928 sale being the third. Most of the animals are shown by the Kentuckians but a few come from southwest Ohio and southern Indiana.

The fourth exclusive 4-H show and sale is held each November. It is a baby beef show and sale for 4-H club members of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan and is held at the stockyards of Cleveland, Ohio.

And the fifth for last season was the third annual 4-H show and sale recently held in connection with the Annual Achievement Institute of North Dakota club members at Fargo. Although this is a new show and sale, exhibitors were there from 13 counties and buyers not only from Fargo but from other parts of the State and even one from South St. Paul, Minnesota. The grand champion steer was a Shorthorn, weighing 989 pounds, and shown by John McDonald of Cass County. Frank Sorenson of Barnes County produced the grand champion lamb, a Shropshire weighing 102 pounds. The grand champion hog was a Chester White weighing 300 pounds, raised by Charles Measor of Cass County.

For a number of years a 4-H livestock show was held in connection with the Interstate Fair at Sioux City, Iowa, and Iowa club members and their neighbors looked to it as their livestock management goal each year. Although the Interstate Fair has been discontinued, these 4-H folks couldn't break the habit, and at the stockyards in Sioux City their show and sale continues to be an annual event. Northwestern Iowa, Northeastern Nebraska and Southeastern South Dakota is always well represented at these sales.

And, seventh, are the weekly 4-H sales held at the Union Stockyards, Chicago, during early fall and winter months. Baby beef animals are shipped in either as carload lots from a county or as individual animals by individual club members to be sold on 4-H club sale day.

One of the interstate livestock events open to junior and senior farmers at which 4-H club members make a good showing is the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago. Baby beef, hogs, and sheep fed out by club members principally from the corn-belt States have been shown and auctioned for seven consecutive years, now, at the International. The total number of animals has recently been about 400.

[illegible] the [illegible] Junior Division [illegible]
[illegible] in the [illegible] in St. [illegible]
[illegible] girls [illegible] bred baby beef, [illegible]
[illegible] in the State was represented.
[illegible] exhibited. And so these "[illegible]"
[illegible] good sportsmanship, civic [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] State [illegible]
[illegible] and.

[illegible] from Minnesota now to [illegible]
St. Joseph [illegible] Club Show [illegible]
the showplace. Many [illegible] 4-H club members [illegible]
this event last fall [illegible] representation [illegible]

[illegible] there is the lamb show and sale which 4-H [illegible]
[illegible] Sheepyards [illegible]
[illegible] 100 lambs were marketed [illegible]
[illegible] their [illegible]
[illegible] yellow, [illegible] show and sale [illegible]
[illegible] Most of the animals [illegible]
[illegible] from southeast Ohio and southern Indiana.

The fourth exclusive 4-H show and sale is [illegible]
[illegible] show and sale for 4-H club members of [illegible]
[illegible] at the [illegible] of Cleveland, Ohio.

And the fifth for last season was the third [illegible]
recently held in connection with the Annual [illegible]
[illegible] at Fargo. Although this is [illegible]
[illegible] from 12 counties and buyers not only from [illegible]
of the State and from one from South St. Paul, Minnesota [illegible]
[illegible] was a Hereford, weighing 1,[illegible] pounds, and [illegible]
County. Grand champion of Barnes County produced [illegible]
[illegible] weighing 1[illegible] pounds. The grand champion [illegible]
[illegible] 5[illegible] pounds, raised by Gerald Hasser of [illegible]

For a number of years a 4-H livestock show [illegible]
the International in Sioux City, Iowa, and from [illegible]
[illegible] looked to it as their livestock show [illegible]
[illegible] Intercontinental has been discontinued, there [illegible]
it, and at the stockyards in Sioux City, their [illegible]
[illegible] event. [illegible] Northwestern Iowa, Southeastern South [illegible]
[illegible] is well represented at these sales.

[illegible], and the weekly 4-H sales held [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] fall and winter months. [illegible]
[illegible] lots from a county or as [illegible]
[illegible] sale on 4-H club sale day.

[illegible] the International Livestock events open to [illegible]
[illegible] 4-H club members [illegible] showing in the [illegible]
[illegible] Chicago. Many best. Iowa, and Ohio [illegible]
[illegible] from the [illegible] States have been [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible], in the Junior [illegible]
[illegible] been [illegible].

At the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Massachusetts, held in September each year, there is a show and sale of livestock shown by club members from the New England States.

The entries in the 4-H show and sale held in connection with the Pacific International Livestock exposition at Portland, Oregon, along about November each year, grow bigger and better every show. This past show had 562 entries of livestock from club members of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, chiefly.

The 4-H show and sale at the American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Missouri, has been going for several years. Club members from surrounding States have a judging contest, also, in connection with the show.

Then there are 4-H shows but no sales at the National Swine Show held annually in Peoria, Illinois; at the Dairy Cattle Congress which is an October event each year held at Waterloo, Iowa; and the National Dairy Exposition. This is to be held October 14-19, 1929, at St. Louis, Missouri.

The next-to-the-newest interstate show and sale for 4-H people is the one which was held for the first time this past October at Omaha, Nebraska, in connection with the Ak-sar-ben Exposition. The entrants this year came largely from Nebraska and Iowa.

The very newest event is, of course, the 4-H club show held with the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show, New York City, for the first time January 16-20, 1929. I'll have more to tell you about that soon.

With all these special shows -- and that means special premium lists -- and with more being added every year, 4-H club members stand to profit handsomely in prizes, as well as in experience from the work that they are putting in at chore time just now.

And they'll profit even more by looking ahead this month and getting everything ship-shape for the spring work with livestock. Now is a good time, you know, to build self-feeders, panels for portable fences, and other equipment to take care of the spring crop of livestock.

Prepare pens for sows which are soon to farrow. Have them in good repair, with pig rails in position and whatever else is necessary to furnish dry, warm, and comfortable quarters.

Sheep club members should remember that a daily allowance of from one-half to three-quarters of a pound of grain to each ewe, at least two or three weeks before lambing will help to insure a good milk flow.

And the poultry club members who are planning to hatch their own will find this a good time to overhaul the incubator, clean it, put a new wick in the lamp, and test the thermometer, as well as ordering any new parts needed.

[illegible]

[illegible] tion, Santa [illegible]
[illegible] and also [illegible]
[illegible] ion.

[illegible] in [illegible] sale [illegible]
Poultry [illegible] Fairs, the [illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] and better [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible] in [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible]

The 4-H show and [illegible] at the [illegible]
Missouri, has been going for [illegible] years.
States have a [illegible] content, also, in [illegible]

Then there are 4-H shows put on [illegible]
annually in Peoria, Illinois; at the Dairy [illegible]
Corn Show each year held at Kansas, Iowa; [illegible]
tion. This is to be held October 14-18, 1954, [illegible].

The back-to-the-sweet interests also and [illegible]
one which was held for the first time this past October [illegible]
connection with the American Legion. The [illegible]
from Kansas and Iowa.

The very newest event is, of course, the 4-H girls [illegible]
Madison Square Garden Poultry Show, New York City, [illegible]
1-8, 1955. I'll have more to tell you about this soon.

With all these special shows -- and that [illegible]
[illegible] held every year, [illegible]
[illegible] in place, as well as in a position [illegible]
[illegible] there is just one.

[illegible] further even more [illegible]
[illegible] for the [illegible] Youth [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] interest.

[illegible] are soon to [illegible]
[illegible] with [illegible] a weekend
[illegible] and [illegible] on [illegible]

[illegible] there [illegible]
[illegible] to [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] to [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] who [illegible]
[illegible] to overhaul the [illegible]
[illegible] and test the [illegible], as well [illegible]

It is time to mate the breeding pens, if this has not already been done, with one male to 12 or 15 females of the egg breeders such as the Leghorn, or 10 to 12 of the general purpose breeds such as the Plymouth Rock. And remember to give the breeders range outdoors whenever the weather permits.

Eggs for hatching can be saved after the birds have been mated two weeks. Set eggs by the middle of February. Early hatched pullets produce fall and winter eggs. Use care in selecting eggs for hatching. Each hen in her pullet year should produce at least ten dozen eggs.

But no doubt your club leader or your county agent will tell you a good bit more than that about running the project work. I'll leave it to them and until this time next _____ evening, I'll say:

Good-bye, and thank you.

######

ANNOUNCEMENT: So the Club Crier flashes away to return to us next week. He is, as you know, the spokesman for the Extension Services of the United States Department of Agriculture and of the agricultural colleges of the forty-eight states conducting 4-H clubs in the interests of a better rural life in America.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Radio Service

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

4-H CLUB CRIER

Week beginning January 28, 1929.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

SPEAKING TIME: 10 Minutes.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Now comes the regular visit of the 4-H Club Crier who sends you each week at this hour true stories from the realm of 4-H Clubdom where more than 600,000 farm boys and girls are at work building the abilities and ideals of a new generation of agricultural America. (Sound of Crier bell is heard) There's his bell summoning us to the radio circle.

---ooOoo---

A very good evening everybody!

How are you all this evening? Ready to settle down for a few minutes of gossip about what farm boys and girls over the country are doing? I hope so, because as the announcer told you, I am going to tell you a bunch of true stories tonight. Not even any advice about getting ready for the spring work and I know you will surely appreciate my forbearance in that way.

I've been digging in the big brief case recently and have searched out all sorts of stories about 4-H club people in all corners of the country. I have not picked them at random either. Everyone of them has in it an idea which you may be able to put to work in your own clubs this season.

For instance, there's the Dress-well Club of Albion, Rhode Island. Living up to their name these girls have decided further to be economical. They aren't going to outgrow last summer's dresses. Here's how they avoid it. After a demonstration given by their local leader in dress dyeing, the girls are changing their light summer frocks into winter dresses of darker hue by the dye method. Then the dresses can go right into service without waiting for another summer and without the possibility of disappointment and delay because the owners measurements are not those by which the dresses were so carefully cut and fitted last summer.

And boys have you heard about the "shanty" project of the West Virginians? Not less than three and not more than six boys work together on this. Together they learn to use carpenter tools and the first year build themselves a "shanty" where they meet to make useful things for other club projects they may be carrying on, or for the home and farm. Now they are taking up an advanced program which means that they are going to undertake the manufacture of articles either more difficult to construct or requiring more skill in finishing. Some of these articles are - tie racks, pantagraphs, hand sleds, bird feeders, kites, weather forcasters, and table lamps, and the boys will do their own staining, lacquering, painting, varnishing or waxing. The articles are to be made by each boy himself in the shanty and he is to exhibit two of them at the fair.

While we are on the subject of handicraft club work its worth while mentioning that each member of the 4-H handicraft club in Providence County, Rhode Island, has completed the equipment for a new game as a part of his woodwork program.

And while new ideas in club enterprises are before the house, here are two from clubs just about as far apart as they could well be - one from Volusia County, Florida, the other from Kitsap County, Washington. Here is the Volusia County item: The club girls of the county have a newspaper of their own, the Volusia Club Girl, which is issued quarterly. So that everybody may share in the fun and experience of putting out a newspaper and also to be sure that all the news is in, each club has the responsibility of one edition. Now for the Washington news: Kitsap County, Washington, has a 4-H club which is getting a lot of enjoyment and profit from the great forests of the Puget Sound country. They study the history, habits and uses of the native plants and shrubs found there, and they are using their knowledge in making their home grounds more beautiful. Among the plants they have studied recently are a broad-leafed evergreen known as Salal, so named by the Indians who highly prize its fruit, a large, dark berry which has a delicious flavor; the small-leafed evergreen huckleberry, best known to most people through the fame of huckleberry pie, perhaps, but really one of the most attractive evergreen shrubs; the little Kinnikinic plant with trailing vine-like growth, bright green foliage and red berries which, so the club boys and girls of Kitsap say, is found quite high on the mountainside and on the poorest kinds of soil. The Indians named this plant, too, Kinnikinic meaning to them a "mixture." Another is the Oregon grape or Mahonia, of which the club members have found several species growing from one to five feet tall, with yellow blossoms followed by dark blue berries, a plant often spoken of locally as "native holly." The club has selected for its name, the "4-H Jungle Joy Club," because of the pleasure its members have found in the"jungles," says G. N. Worden, county extension agent for Kitsap County.

Now here are some news items which have just come in and which I think will be of interest to all of you. I'm going to give them just like my namesake, the old town crier, used to do, and read them off to you without any comment at all, just for your information. Here goes:

Middle Tennessee 4-H club members measure records each year at the annual Middle Tennessee 4-H Club Rally. These are the records which won at the recent 1928 Rally: A net profit of $73.90 from an acre of corn, the record of Cecil Curtis of Lawrence County; A profit of $25.94 from one-fourth acre which Beecher Kilgore of Humphreys County planted to white potatoes; $104.88 net profit from an acre of cotton which William Arnold of Lawrence County produced; A net return of $111.95 from an acre of sweet potatoes, the record of Delmar Baster of Lawrence County; And a tobacco crop from one acre which netted James Feltz of Robertson County $569.29. Rent for land, labor, fertilizer, and other expenses were deducted in each case, while the prices were those prevailing on the market at the time.

The corn field is quite a place for try-outs of 4-H skill. Just now an Indiana member holds the championship from the junior corn show at the 1928 International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, --Ralph Troyer of Wabash County, won by his exhibit of ten ears of corn.

In North Carolina all of the Tar Heelers are cheering for the record which Philip Lutz, club member of Catawba County, has made. Philip produced this last season, 1928, a measured acre yield of 113.1 bushels of corn, while the average production in the State was 18.5 bushels.

Madison County, Texas, has an eye on fame through the achievements of its club members in the corn field. Seven boys in that county grew more than 100 bushels of corn per acre this last year. Paul Robinson produced 154 bushels, J. H. Horter's crop measured 152 bushels, Vernon Farris harvested 127 bushels, Maldon Whitmire 110 bushels, Burt Musgrove 109 bushels, Lamar Farris 107 bushels, and Joe Fannin 106 bushels. Over in Nacogdoches and Harrison counties are two more Texans with big corn yields, Wyman Smelley who produced 122 bushels to the acre in Nacogdoches soil, and Nathan Bacle who represents Harrison County with a crop of 101 bushels per acre.

Nacogdoches County is not putting all her claims to fame in one crop, either, but comes forward with the record of 115 4-H club members who produced 150.6 bales of cotton. The high man, Bernie Winder, ginned 1,501 pounds of lint from his acre. Six boys at the top of the list produced 15.7 bales on six acres, while four acres of upland produced 9½ bales under 4-H cultivation, a production that folks had not thought possible. Altogether the club members who specialized in cotton in the county made an average net profit on their crop this year of $88.31. The highest was $279.86 net, and the lowest $26.35 per acre.

A group of 4-H girls in Iron County, Michigan, have selected a forceful name for their club - "Conquer the Needle and Thread." Evidently they mean what they say -- as all 4-H boys and girls do - for they have been holding a meeting each week since their organization in October, 1928. Every fourth meeting is a business meeting; the other three are for undivided attention to the business of conquering the needle and thread. One of their New Year resolutions is a 100 per cent finish.

Well, we won't have time for a meeting of the World Beater's Brigade this evening but there are a lot of applications for membership coming before the Brigade and we simply must have a meeting next week at this time, and then, too, I'll be able to tell you at our next meeting all about the First National 4-H Club Poultry Show held in Madison Square Garden, New York, last month.

Until next week then ---

So long and thank you.

---ooOoo---

ANNOUNCEMENT: So the Club Crier flashes away to return to us next week. He is, as you know, the spokesman for the Extension Services of the United States Department of Agriculture and of the agricultural colleges of the forty-eight states conducting 4-H clubs in the interests of a better rural life in America.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Radio Service
OFFICE OF INFORMATION

4-H CLUB CRIER Week beginning February 4, 1929.

Speaking Time: 11 Minutes.

(Preceding the announcement 4-H Club Crier bell rings)

ANNOUNCEMENT: His big brief case bulging with news of farm boys and girls in all corners of the country, the 4-H Club Crier comes to us as usual at this hour on_____ evening. He is, as you know, the representative of the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and of several states which supervise the 4-H Clubs of boys and girls. And now here he is -- the Crier.

--ooOoo--

A very good evening everybody.

The big news of the week for 4-H club members and all interested in 4-H club work comes from New York City where the first National 4-H Club Poultry Show was held at Madison Square Garden.

At that historic event 73 pens of proud 4-H birds spent five days enjoying a distinction which no other poultry can ever experience, for naturally there never will be another First 4-H Poultry Show, but undoubtedly there will be a second and a third and many succeeding ones.

The birds in these 73 pens moved in the best poultry society, exchanging gossipy clucks and jubilant crows with the members of the most exclusive circles in poultrydom -- grande dames and beaux of world famous-poultry plants. And were the 4-H newcomers abashed and awed by their associates at this, their first bow in the national limelight? According to all reports, they held their heads high, were in fine feather, and conducted themselves entirely as 4-H club members would have them.

Of course, the traditions of the Madison Square Garden show may have been well known to the New York and North Carolina birds because club members from these States have been showing there for some years. You remember that Catawba County, North Carolina, club members have shown birds at the Madison Square Show every year since their initial entrance in 1920. And you remember, too, that they have been in the habit of carrying off some ribbons from the open classes at each show. Evidently the habit is strong, for North Carolina birds (all entries in the new 4-H show were made in the name of Boy's and Girls' Poultry Clubs of North Carolina, this year) flew away with 37 firsts and 3 seconds. New York picked off ten firsts, seven seconds, two thirds and one fourth. Virginia claimed 4 firsts and Canadian club members of Ontario won two seconds.

This was quite a representative gathering of breeds, too; Rhode Island Reds were there, Silver Wyandottes and the rest of the Wyandotte family, White and Buff Orpington, the Plymouth Rocks, and some Bronze Turkeys had a class of their own.

Exhibits were entered from as far south as North Carolina, as far west as Minnesota, as far north as Canada, and of course as far east as the Atlantic coast.

But while the Madison Square Garden Show this year saw its first exclusive 4-H club exhibition contest, the 7th National 4-H Poultry Judging Contest was held. Virginia and seven other states -- New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York -- competed. The Virginians seemed to have caught a habit last year. They took first place then and repeated this year. Just nosed out Maryland which had intended to beat its 1928 record of second place, if possible. The Massachusetts team took third, New Jersey, fourth, and New York, fifth.

The winning Virginia team upheld Rudyard Kiplings famous idea "that the female of the species is more deadly than the male" -- at least so far as the poultry judging contestants were concerned. Two-thirds of the Virginia team of three members, was feminine. But the one male member of the Old Dominon group exonerated the authority of his sex by making the highest score in the entire contest. He was Wiley Weaver of Abingdon, Virginia. The two Virginia girls, who with Wiley composed the first place team, were Gladys Newman of Flintville and Grace White of Harrisonburg.

The victors, and the winners of lower places in the competition, carried away scores of souvenirs of their poultry judging prowess in the form of cups, medals, and cash. The Virginia team won, besides a carload of cups, the $100 prize for first place in judging.

I haven't time to give you a list of all the cups and the medals awarded but there were enough of them to reach considerably further than from here to there if they had been laid end to end.

Before we forget about poultry I should like to tell about an odd combination in Texas 4-H clubdom. This team is composed of a crow and bronze turkeys and it is a financial success, beyond a doubt. It showed a net profit of $511.63 when the books were closed in 1928. There were about 144 turkeys and only one crow, but the crow had a very important part in the affair. He owned the turkeys. He is J. R. Crow, 4-H club member in Hill County, Texas. He hatched eggs from his own flock, two settings in March and four in April. As soon as the eggs began to hatch, J. R. says, things began to be interesting. He had given a lot of time to the question of feeding them and just as soon as his instructions said it would be all right to start feeding he was ready with water, oyster shell, and a ration which he prepared especially for them. He had also provided a run on new grass. Everything went along without a hitch until the time came for changing the feeding ration the second time. Then death came to several young turkeys from eating too much grain. As soon as J. R. found out the cause of the trouble that was corrected, but even after that troubles were not entirely absent, for there were stray dogs in the neighborhood entirely too fond of young turkey. But when fair time came, J. R. cleaned up $15 in prizes and this with his market returns and stock on hand totaled $636.61. He had spent $125.98 in buying feed and in building equipment for his turkeys. This left the net return of $511.63 to the credit of the Crow-turkey combination.

But really Arkansas can match that story with one about a berry and a garden. This particular berry is named Edna and she has been a 4-H club member in Franklin County, Arkansas, since 1921. Edna admits frankly that the one outstanding thing she remembers about the 1921 year in a 4-H club is the candy the girls made at one of their club meetings, although she feels she ought to remember something about what happened when she started into the poultry business. She can remember the next year, for she says it was like Old MacDougal's farm, a "quack, quack here and a quack quack there, here a quack, there a quack, etc." - for all of the club members tried their hand at raising ducks. But in 1926 she had discovered that canning was interesting, and that in order to can, she would have to have a garden. That was a new experience to her and she didn't find it easy but 1927 saw her "digging in" again. She was rewarded, she says, with "a lot of experience in aggravation." That reminds me of a remark of one of my friends that "experience is what you get when things don't turn out right." However, her garden yielded enough to fill 308 jars of choice canned vegetables, and 1928 brought more garden enthusiasm. Long before planting time she had planned her garden and had drawn a diagram of it, a garden 72 yards long by 36 yards wide, with rows running east and west. She is particularly proud of her arrangement with the vegetables that stay in the ground longer all on the east side so that she would have the ground on the west side to plant in a fall garden. From her spring garden she filled 281 jars; while the fall garden contained chiefly vegetables for immediate use or storing. Her troubles were still with her for she says she didn't get a good stand from the first planting of the fall garden and had to plant again. She does not mention these but the little bugs that spoil the garden must have been with her, too, for she chose as the subject for demonstration at a county contest, "The control of garden insects." Altogether, this past year, she cleared $128.15 from her gardening, which is pretty good for one berry in a garden.

That's enough gossip. I have saved time for a meeting of the World Beater's Brigade this evening, and it is hereby called to attention.

Brigade, you have heard of the 400 bushel potato club of Pennsylvania and know it has hard membership requirements. It is open to all potato growers of the State, but -- and that's a big but -- no one is admitted until he has produced 400 bushels of potatoes on one acre of ground. Of recent years an occasional expert from the 4-H ranks has won admission. Seven won their credentials in 1927. This past season, however, brought 17 4-H boys into the exclusive circle. They all passed the requirements easily, with something to spare. In fact, some of them gave the old 400'ers something to think about. Reuben Ulman of Mifflin County produced 577 bushels on his acre, Robert Shaw of the same county had 554 bushels, Lee Miller of Union County weighed out 525 bushels from his acre, and William Ulman, another Mifflin county member, harvested 519 bushels of potatoes from his acre. So I think it's no more than fitting and proper that we admit these 17 Pennsylvania 4-H club boys to the World Beater's Brigade. They will be the top sergeants of our potato platoon until some other State can show more club members in the 400-bushel class.

And here is the Weakly County, Tennessee, 4-H club organization politely but firmly insisting upon admission into the Brigade. They say that twelve years ago when they held their first club show at Martin, Tennessee, only 15

boys had exhibits at the show. By the time the twelfth annual show was held in 1923 it had become a community affair for everybody - club members and parents alike. The contestants in this twelfth show numbered several hundred and the total amount of prizes awarded was $650, as compared with the total of $50 at the first show.

We cheerfully assign the Weakly County, Tennessee 4-H club organization to the Community Service Company of the World Beater's Brigade and pass along their respectful question as to whether there are other clubs who have a better record in building up a community fair enterprise. We have a suspicion that a rousing response will answer that question.

And while we wait for the welkin to begin ringing with community service records --

Goodnight and thank you.

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ANNOUNCEMENT: (The Club Crier's bell is heard). With a final clang of his bell the Crier leaves us to return next _____ evening at this hour.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Radio Service
OFFICE OF INFORMATION

4-H CLUB CRIER.

Week beginning Monday,
February 11, 1929.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes.

(Club Crier's Bell rings)
OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: It's _____o'clock, young ladies and gentlemen. That spells time for the weekly visit of the 4-H Club Crier, your genial friend from the Extension Services of the United States Department of Agriculture, the 48 States, and the Territory of Hawaii. On schedule, he smiles his way into the studio and gives you his cheery greeting. The Crier.

----ooOooo----

Good evening, everybody.

Believe it or not, this job of mine sometimes isn't a snap. Confidentially, I need your help just now. It's sort of in-between season. The spring work will soon be underway, but right at present preparations for it are all that are going on. The big show season has passed. So the news isn't always as plentiful as you might think. On that account I'll greatly appreciate your sending me accounts of any unusual activities, or of new turns to the routine club work which your 4-H group may be carrying on now. I know members of other clubs will be glad to hear about your experience. And you'll certainly be doing me a good turn. Any Boy Scouts in the audience will fulfill their oath by answering my appeal tomorrow. And that's that.

Even though the season is passing, I still have a couple of shows to tell you about. First, there is the Minnesota State 4-H Club Poultry show at Minneapolis recently. Sixty-three Minnesota counties were represented there. That means nothing if it doesn't mean that a large share of 4-H folks in Minnesota are interested in poultry. Each county with 20 or more poultry club members was entitled to send its county winner with an exhibit to this State event. The grand championship went to Donald Gibson of St. Louis County. He had to rank high in three parts of the poultry work in order to capture the cup. The judging was on the contestants' exhibits, their records in the judging contest, and their reports and stories of their work. Donald won first in the judging contest and also on his pen of White Leghorns.

The second club event you ought to know about is the Delaware contest for the State Corn Growers' Association cup awarded to the winner in 4-H corn judging contest at the State Corn Show of Delaware.

That's a real contest, my friends. The cup will become the permanent property of any 4-H member winning it three years in succession. It has been going the rounds for nine years now. Three times a club boy has won the cup for the second successive year. Once was in the 1927 and 1928 shows. But Leon McCauley, who performed those feats couldn't repeat this year at the crucial third trial for him. Leon's record of 350.4 points out of a possible 400 wasn't good enough. Sussex County put forward a new champion, Robert Maull, who made his way from twenty-fourth in 1928 to the top last month with a score of 374.4 out of the possible 400.

Just what Robert will do in defense of his position next year remains to be seen, but this much is sure--he has been developing some good muscle and skill in making his way in corn growing circles. Three years ago he planted his first club acre, found out later that his seed was not adapted to the soil, and generally had a discouraging time. Almost a complete failure rewarded his efforts the first year. On the second trial he made sure of the quality of his seed, but the insects left very little to tell the tale of the year's work. "Then" Robert admits, "I was so discouraged I decided never to tackle it again. But next spring I signed up once more." This year brought a comfortable success, and now comes the winning at the Dover show.

The contest in the Delaware Corn Growers' Association cup tournament requires the winner to make the highest score in placing 10-ear samples each of white and yellow corn, and in writing reasons for these placings; then in the placing of five single-ear samples of white and of yellow corn. The average score made by the contestants this year was 289.2 points, which is 10 points above last year's average. Sussex County wasn't content with first place but also sent the second place man, Alvin Simpler, who made a score of 356.4

But that's past. While we give Leon a hand for his fine showing in the Delaware contest, the rest of us interested in corn club work are looking to this year's planting. So I have persuaded Mr. Ray Turner, Extension club agent for the Central States in the Department of Agriculture to give me and you some pointers on the preliminary work which is necessary to gain a place in the front row on Achievement Day.

Mr. Turner gave me two C's for 4-Hers in corn clubs.

The first is CHOOSE adapted high-yielding varieties.

The second is CULL out all defective seed.

Let me quote a bit from Mr. Turner's advice for corn clubbers:

"To grow a successful field of corn start by selecting a variety of high producing ability adapted to your locality.

"For highest yields, a corn variety should use all of the average growing season of the locality. If it needs longer to mature than your growing season,

it may be injured, or completely ruined by fall frosts. If it matures before the end of your growing season it will probably be undersized and will not yield as well as a variety occupying more of the growing season.

"Remember that these recommendations do not include white, white-cap, or corn of other than the straight yellow color, because most farmers and the general market prefer a yellow dent corn. But food product companies buy only the white corn. For success in corn-growing, especially where the main returns come from sale of seed corn, boys must not only get high yields at low costs, but also must produce what the buyers want. Varieties other than the yellow dents are no more productive, and the scientists are swinging to the view that they are not so desirable as the yellow dent for feeding. For these reasons, boys living in any sections except the northern districts where only flint corn will mature, should start with pure seed of a standard dent variety."

That's about the first C of successful corn growing -- CHOOSE adapted, high-yielding varieties.

Now, consider what Mr. Turner has to say on the second C -- CULL out defective seed. Here we are:

"Many poor corn yields are caused by poor stands where corn has failed to germinate properly. No boy who hopes to stand high in his corn club will take a chance on planting seed from dead or diseased ears. The germinator is the only sure way to locate the defective ears. Every ear which is to be planted should satisfactorily pass the germinator test.

"Use the Rag Doll tester if you want a simple and convenient method. Cut a piece of good quality bleached muslin cloth 9 inches wide by 60 inches long. This allows 15 inches at either end for rolling. Draw a distinct line 30 inches long, down the center of the cloth, beginning 15 inches from either end. Then across the cloth draw 11 lines perpendicular to the 30-inch center line, and 2-1/2 inches apart. Number the squares thus made on the testing cloth from 1 to 20; then give the ears to be tested numbers corresponding to those on the cloth.

"Remove six kernels from each ear, going around the ear in a spiral manner, thus securing kernels representing every part of the ear.

"Place these kernels, germ side up, on the moistened testing cloth and in the square corresponding to the number of the ear from which the kernels were taken. Sprinkle some more water on the cloth and then very carefully roll it up, making sure that none of the kernels have been displaced. Tie a string around the center of the roll, just barely tight enough to hold the kernels in place.

"Soak the rolls thus made, for four or five hours, in a pail of quite warm water. Drain off the water and cover the pail containing the rolls with a damp cloth. Keep the pail in a warm room for seven days, during which time the rolls should not be allowed to dry out.

"At the end of this time take out each roll, unwrap it with great care so as not to displace any kernels, and count those which have sprouted. But count only the ones which have started both a healthy sprout and a good root system. Moldy or diseased kernels of course are counted out. Ears which have two or more dead or diseased kernels should not be used for seed.

"You can make similar tests on lots of shelled corn which are intended for seed. One or two hundred representative kernels can be tested in duplicate in a rag doll tester in the manner just described. Consider no seed corn good which does not germinate at least 95 of each 100 kernels."

There are Mr. Turner's two C's, 4-Hers. Remember them. CHOOSE adapted, high-yielding varieties; CULL out all defective seed.

One more caution. Better corn growers have found it desirable to plant kernels as nearly alike in size as possible. You can get uniform seed kernels by shelling off the butt and tip of each ear by hand in a separate basket and not using these kernels for seed. Run the rest of the ear through the sheller, then grade the shelled corn over corn screens on a fanning mill. Use a bottom screen which has holes large enough to permit small and irregular-shaped kernels to fall through. You'll have left for seed an even grade of corn which will drop uniformly through the planter plates and leave no blank spaces in the stand.

Thanks to Mr. Turner we've gone clear through our session without any meeting of the World Beater's Brigade, but next week unless we run into some more of these Extension club leaders with a cargo of valuable information to unload, the Brigade will be called to attention. Meanwhile

Good night, and Thank you.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And the Club Crier bustles away to return with another budget of news from Clubdom at this hour next _____ evening.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Radio Service
OFFICE OF INFORMATION

4-H CLUB CRIER Week beginning Monday, February 18.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

SPEAKING TIME: 10-1/2 Minutes.

(Club Crier's Bell Rings)

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Right to your firesides, the 4-H Club Crier's voice wafts on the radio waves at this hour each week. It brings you, young ladies and gentlemen, the news of work and fun which your 600,000 comrades in the 4-H Clubs of the United States are doing and enjoying. Here's the Crier and he's loaded down with an unusually large portfolio full of facts for you.

---ooOoo---

Good evening, everybody.

Yes, I've brought the big brief case along tonight. Crammed full of your letters. You've had more time than usual lately to write me about your doings, and I certainly have enjoyed your notes.

But I know the present flood of correspondence will drop off in another month. Some of you pig club members have started your work even now. I can see, in my mind's eye, more than one of you nodding a little as you listen. Up all last night helping usher in a prospective ton litter, weren't you?

And probably some others are too busy to listen tonight. They're getting the lantern trimmed and full of oil.... seeing that the box and the warm cloths and the bricks for heating are ready to save any pig newcomers which may be in danger of chills.... putting a mid-night lunch into the pocket of the heavy coat.... the active season for club work is opening up, sure enough.

That means some hard work. But we have to work hard in order to live up to the opinion that the older people have of our generation of farmers. Along that line, I picked up recently from a New York State newspaper, the Middletown Times-Herald, an editorial which makes us realize the responsibilities that the old folks are expecting us to carry. And how they do believe we can carry them! Get ready some of your most modest blushes for use while you listen to what this newspaper editor wrote under the title, "Commanders of the Future." Here it is:

"Nobody who had any contact at all with the gathering here last Saturday of the 4-H Clubs could have failed to draw the conclusion that this organization is one of vast significance and that the community establishing

the closest, most sympathetic relations with it is foresighted and very fortunate indeed." (let the first blush glow)

"These young folk, bright, energetic yet self-controlled, fun-loving but orderly and with a surprisingly mature perception of what they are about are.... making a new race of farmers. They are the hope of the rural regions." (Time out here for a whole prairie-fire of blushes.--- but save a few, there's more coming.)

"Sometimes the lines of Goldsmith recur:

'Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.'

But as we look upon these young people, that thought fades."

(Beginning to be able to bear it without embarrasment now, aren't you? But to continue * * *)

"Our unparalleled prosperity is a threat.... But... under our eyes is developing a force capable of producing, out of the overwhelming energies of youth, those elements of character and intelligence necessary to enable the nation successfully to overcome the perils that beset it.

"These boys and girls are learning that the country is preferable to the city, the farmer more important to the nation than the man whose work bears no relation to the production of food, clothing and shelter. As they grow up these lessons will be applied. Transportation and the improvement of communication already have eliminated the isolation of rural life. Add cooperation and marketing organization, and farming can be made as remunerative as any other industry and the city will draw no more people from the country.

"The 4-H clubs are demonstrating these facts to the citizens of the next generation. Therein lies their value. And their value to the communities which, like ours, bear a close relationship to the farm is obvious. Middletown is well advised to establish now its status as the friend of folk who command the future. Gatherings like that of Saturday should be periodically repeated."

Almost forgot to fly the signal-flags of becoming humility by the time we got to the end of it, didn't you? Fair enough. We can't waste much time on being becomingly humble when we have such a stiff job ahead as the editor man has marked out for us. But before we start out on it in the morning, we ought to pause this evening and pass a vote of thanks to the editor and to tens of thousands of other men like him who are standing solidly back of the 4-H Club work. And by the way we certainly include in that the radio broadcasters who have been so generous to us with the time of their stations.

Before we leave this subject of our future, let's consider another item which I picked up in a United Press story coming out of Ohio State University. It shows just how much we really are "Commanders of the Future." This news

writer says we're the only ones who can harvest one sort of crop which was set out by several thousand farm people in Ohio last year. But I'll read you his story:

"Not more than one person in 100 out of several thousand in Ohio may hope to harvest the whole of one crop which they planted last year. The crop is the 1,350,000 forest tree seedlings and transplants which have been set out in 24 counties during the past 12 months. The ones who may harvest what they have planted are the 126 boys and girls, members of 4-H Clubs in seven counties of the State, who have been doing a share of the work.

"Knowledge of the value of their timber, and of the best methods of marketing it, will give farm owners a better return from the timber which is already available in their woodland tracts. But only the youngsters stand a chance of seeing the entire crop which they have put out mature and be harvested, before they themselves are gathered to their fathers."

I may add that last year members of Ohio 4-H Forestry Clubs planted 103,500 seedlings and transplants obtained from the nurseries of the Ohio State Forestry Department, made collections of the leaves and wood of trees native to their counties, and prepared forestry exhibits for their county fair.

Well, we've spent so much time peeking through the rose-colored glasses of the newspaper men who contributed the clippings I found at the front of the Big Brief Case, that we have only a little left to go over some of the interesting correspondence you have been sending in. Here goes, though. And the first letter tells about a corn club. But not the field corn clubs that we were talking about last week. This is a sweet corn club in York County, Pennsylvania. There were sixteen members, last year. They planted their seed May 17 and harvested 129,752 pounds of table corn August 24. Not so long ago they had a banquet, and there was much shop talk around the table about cultivating and weeding, fertilizers, spacing, and other vital subjects. One planter, Harold Miller, who had the best yield, drilled his crop on land that had been in timothy, used manure and commercial fertilizer, planted in 12-inch spacing in rows 39 inches apart, weeded twice, and cultivated five times. His crop from one acre weighed 9,850 pounds. Another grower, Lester Chanel, who made the second-best record, used a little less manure and a little more labor, harvesting 9,383 pounds of corn. Altogether, the 16 averaged a yield of 8,122 pounds per acre, spent an average of $43.60, which they deducted from an average return of $73.63 to make an average deposit for a go-to-college or similar fund of $30.03.

Which reminds me that I've recently had a lot of good letters telling how go-to-college funds were built up by club work. But suppose we leave them until next week so that we can call a meeting of the World Beaters' Brigade....

Attention, Brigade!

There being no objection, Wayne Gates of Douglas County, Illinois, is hereby sworn in as the captain, sergeant, corporal, and highest private in the troop of half-ton calf feeders. Wayne holds the record in Illinois, and---until a better one turns up--- in the United States, for feeding a calf to the heaviest

weight ever recorded in half-ton calf club work. Wayne's entry, a white Shorthorn bull calf by the name of Whitehall Supreme, came under the wire with 140 pounds to spare when he tipped the scales at 1,140 pounds at the allotted age of one year. Wayne is not a newcomer to the ranks of half-ton calf feeders, for he and his brother, Gaylord, had previously put across an earlier winner. Wayne used only home-grown feeds, supplemented by a little oil meal, in putting the record-breaking weight on the calf. In addition, it was allowed to nurse its mother throughout the entire feeding period. The total cost of its gain was $10.68 per hundredweight.

Just stay in formation, Brigade. Here's another applicant for commission in the Poultry platoon. He claims at least a file-closer's rank in the squad of 4-H poultrymen with consistent increases in profits from their flocks. Here's his record:

Started in 1925 with 15 birds. First season, hens averaged 158 eggs each and each returned a net profit of $2.66. In the second year, each hen in his flock returned $4.22 net profit and the average laying record was 209 eggs. Last year, net profits per hen, $4.95, and eggs laid per bird, 207.6.

Until a better record comes into view, Rudolph Husing of Litchfield County, Connecticut, is therefore admitted to the Poultry platoon of the World Beaters' Brigade.

And now while the Brigade gives Wayne and Rudolph a hand, I bid you my adieus, with a reminder that anyone in 4-H Clubdom is eligible for the World Beaters' Brigade if he has an excelling record in any line of club work. Send 'em in. And write me anyway, in care of Station_____, or at the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Next week we'll look over some of those letters about earning college money by 4-H Club Work.

Until then, Good bye.

---ooOoo---

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And the Club Crier flashes away to his Washington haunts. Your notes to him, mailed to this station, will reach him promptly and will, as he told you, be heartily welcomed. At this hour next_____ evening he'll again be with us.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Radio Service

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

4-H CLUB CRIER Week of February 25, 1929.

Not for Publication

SPEAKING TIME: 10 Minutes.

(Club Crier's bell rings)
ANNOUNCEMENT: _____o'clock, young ladies and gentlemen, and once more the 4-H Club Crier of the Extension Services of State and Nation is with us. He brings facts on 4-H Clubs from all parts of the country. Let's hear what he has to amuse and inform us, and perhaps to inspire us this evening.

---ooOoo---

Good evening, everybody!

I promised you last week that we'd go over some of the letters from 4-H listeners about go-to-college plans. That's a good thing to do right now. The chance to lay by funds from 4-H club work to finance a college career is just another reason for putting in the extra effort needed to make a tip-top record this season.

So let's dig down into the Big Brief Case for some of those letters which were crowded out last week.

A number of club members have been good enough to write the results of their last year's work for the information of all of you through these news chats of mine. They have added a few comments just by way of talking things over. And almost always these comments tell about the careful plans they are making to look after the Head "H" in high school or college.

For instance, Ladell Atkins in Ashley County, Arkansas, says she expects to pay all of her expenses in high school from her club work. She has been a club member since 1925, when she put her very first club earnings into a savings account in the bank; a "nest egg" from a flock of twenty-three chickens. She began with baby chicks but graduated to incubator hatching the next year. That year she put some of her club money in her savings account and also was able to pay her school expenses and buy most of her books and clothes. About this time she ventured into the dairy business, buying a registered Jersey cow, with some of her club funds, but also kept right on with her poultry work. She sells cream and has the skimmed milk for her poultry. With money from the sale of two male calves she bought a registered Poland China sow and six little pigs--and the pigs made a demand on that supply of skimmed milk, too. By this time Ladell decided she was ready to take on another activity. After talking it over with her family and the club folks, she chose cotton growing, planting an acre this last season. Rainfall was a bit too plentiful but the acre produced a good bale which in turn produced a good addition to the savings account.

From the Arkansas mail bag comes a note from another club girl who has called all of the four H's into service. She is driving 14 miles each day in order to finish high school - averages cooking two meals a day for a family of seven - helps with the family laundry during school months and does all of it in the summer - cares for her own room - makes all of her school clothes and keeps them mended and in good order - manages the family flock of chickens in addition to her own - makes many of her baby brother's clothes - has charge of the family garden in the summer - and superintends the canning of beeves for several of her friends in the community. In her first two years of club work she specialized in canning and poultry, and for the last two years she has added clothing and room improvement work. Being a rather busy person, she has found time, too, to serve as an officer of her club three years, has attended a number of short courses and taken several educational trips that came her way through club achievements. Looks like the Club Crier would be safe in predicting that Monroe County's State champion judge of canned products, Elma Davis, will keep full speed ahead on the road to learning.

Then here in the Texas mail is a note from Herbert Chesshir of Terry County, in which he says he thinks he has a gilt from which he can build a purebred herd, that he is going to "grow himself into the hog business" and pay his way through high school and college. When he joined the pig club he asked the county extension agent to find a registered Duroc sow pig for him. "I was not sure just how I was going to get the money," he writes, "but I thought the cashier of the bank might loan it to me, and he did, on my personal note." Herbert is an enthusiast on good feed and management for pigs and his enthusiasm seems justified for he showed his club pig in open class against others of the same breeding and Herbert's pig carried off the honors. She is named Lucy Climax 3rd, a pretty good name to start a college herd of hogs.

William Brown, 4-H Club member in Fulton County, Illinois, is another ardent advocate of the livestock business. He has had quite a bit of trouble this last season; in spite of scrupulous care, his pigs developed "necro". Added to this was difficulty in feeding. He finally got rid of the "necro" but the insufficient nourishment checked the growth of the pigs considerably. It came out all right, apparently, for his litter took first place in the County Fair contest and placed sixth at the State Fair. William says he likes fitting and training the pigs for show, best. He started training his pigs to go where he wanted them, early in the game, and then tried to teach them to form a line but this was not such an easy matter and they never did "toe the mark" as well as they should. Scrubbing, brushing and oiling, however met with their approval but the great sport came, Williams says, in trimming their toe nails. Next in interest to fitting and training for show, comes the matter of feeding with judging team work a close runner up, in William's estimation.

Well these notes from 4-H'ers make me impatient to see the open spring weather which will start the new season off in full swing. But, like you, I find plenty to do to keep me busy while I'm waiting. The spring tide of preparations has set in strong. Keep ahead of the tasks and push them lest they get behind and push you. New life needs new care; new-born beasts and newly hatched poultry must have good quarters; nursery stock deserves a fair start.

But those hard facts of the work waiting to be done don't spur me on nearly so much as the thought of the green and yellow and red stuff that will be coming out of the garden patch in two or three months. Especially the red stuff.....I'm thinking of strawberries.....

Which reminds me that a recent letter from Pennsylvania -- A. L. Baker, the State Club leader wrote it -- says that strawberry club work is growing in popularity. Last year 162 club members grew strawberries in the Keystone state. Each one cultivated one-twentieth of an acre. The average yield for the season was 267 quarts and the average net return $33.56. Alonzo Frederick of Westmoreland county carried off the honors with a crop of 902 quarts from his patch.

In New Jersey there are a number of strawberry clubs, too. Monomouth county clubs prepare carefully for their business. At the first meeting they discuss the proper way to set new beds. Later they study types of boxes and order their boxes cooperatively before the picking season opens. After the picking season they hold a meeting to get the facts on renewing old beds. Many of the members had trouble with old beds last year -- and all of them suffered from a frost that came just when the early blossoms were most tender. But the membership keeps on growing.

All that mail about strawberries got me to thinking that you might like to know how to grow them, in the most approved fashion, even though you don't organize a strawberry club. So I went to one of the Extension specialists in the Department of Agriculture at Washington and asked him to give me the information.

"Write it down," I said. "Give it to me straight so I won't make any mistakes." So he did, and here's how:

"Boys and girls in the South and in California will want to get the plants right away and set them out in rows about 2½ to 3 feet apart and the plants 12 to 18 inches apart in the row. In other parts of the country the plants should be set before the last of the frosty nights leave you.

"By the way, you must find out which varieties will do well in your section. Better call up the county agent at once. If he doesn't know he will ask the agricultural college and then let you know. Tell the county agent you want varieties with perfect blossoms.

"Plow or spade up the ground and work it up fine with a cultivator, hoe, or rake. Stretch a line where you want the rows to be and mark them out with a hoe or stick.

"Now the particular job comes, that is, trimming and setting the plants. In trimming cut off all the leaves but the two center ones. Save about 4 inches of the bunch of roots, cut the rest off. Drop the plants in a bucket of water. Open the ground with a spade or garden trowel, spread the roots, place the plant just deep enough so the earth when packed down hard with the feet will not cover the center of the plant. Water the plants at once if the ground is not wet. If the weather continues dry, water the plants every day or two until rain comes, except in irrigated sections.

"Now for cultivation. Hoe or cultivate often enough to keep down all weeds and pick off every blossom the first season unless you plant an everbearing variety. In this case you may leave the blossoms on strong plants after the first of August. It takes about a month for blossoms to develop into ripe berries.

"Your reward comes the second season when you have a crop. Get yourself all worked up to enjoy strawberries and cream and strawberry shortcake."

That's what the extension specialist told me. Try it out and see if it works. If it does I'll be expecting an invitation to Sunday evening strawberries and cream at your house next year.

Meanwhile, let me hear from you about your plans for the coming season or about any tip-top records you and your club have made during the past season. If they are good enough we'll call a meeting of the World Beaters' Brigade and admit you.

There's something to do in between times this busy season.

---ooOoo---

ANNOUNCEMENT: The 4-H Club Crier, a genial representative of the United States Department of Agriculture and your State college of agriculture will return next _____ evening at this time for the twenty-third of his weekly visits. Mail for him may be addressed to this station, or to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Radio Service

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

4-H CLUB CRIER

Week beginning Monday, March 4, 1929.

(NOT FOR PUBLICATION)

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes

(Club Crier's Bell Rings)
ANNOUNCEMENT: The cheerful chime of his bell heralds the 4-H Club Crier, a weekly visitor to you at this time. He brings from the Extension services of the state agricultural colleges and of the United States Department of Agriculture, the news of what's doing in 4-H Clubdom. Young ladies and gentlemen, the next 10 minutes is yours and the 4-H Club Crier's.

---ooOoo---

Good evening, everybody.

Well, here we are in March again. Nationally, this is Inaugural Week--the new regime begins in Washington. And locally, it's inaugural week. This is the time to get plows sharpened, to have the last look at the seed and give it whatever treatment it needs, to take care of the new animals and birds that are coming along for the 4-H herds and flocks.

And this is the season to give barns, hog pens, poultry houses, and yards a thorough cleaning. Disinfect them. Remove harboring places and you will have fewer pests to contend with later on in hot weather. That's for 4-H boys. The girls are learning to do heavy cleaning about the house a little at a time and thus avoid an extra heavy spring and fall house cleaning.

The 4-H members don't stop with the house and barnyard when they start the spring cleaning. Take, for instance, the 4-H Clubs in Berkeley County, West Virginia. A recent letter from their county officers gives this account of the community cleaning they have taken on:

"The Cheerful Workers Club is keeping all trash cleaned from the roads of the community; the Golden Rule Club has cleaned the school grounds and made preparations for planting flowers, and has held a festival to buy curtains and lights for the school; the Cheerful Diggers, true to name are getting ready to dig up the ground and prepare to plant shrubbery on their school grounds and are finding out all they can about the possibilities of planting trees along the road to their school; while the True Blue Club has appointed one of its members to keep the bookcases at school in a clean and orderly condition, one to keep the bookrack straightened up, and another whose duty it is to trim the shrubbery and grass. The True Blues have cleaned up the school grounds and have improved an office room so that it can be used to care for anyone who may get sick while at school.

What is your club doing in the way of community "spring cleaning?" Send me the facts. There may be hints for other clubs in the work that you're doing.

Just as there is a hint on the method of conducting club meetings to secure widest interest in the account I recently received of the dairy club work in Mercer County, New Jersey. One club there, organized in 1921, has held regular meetings every month since then with one or two exceptions. Another holds just as good a record since 1922. The Yardville Club started with only five members a little over six years ago. During its activities, 41 boys and girls have taken part in the work. They have bought more than 60 purebred animals for which they paid over $6,100. Counting calves of the original animals, these club members have managed 120 or more purebreds with a value estimated at $10,000 by Joseph B. Turpin, county club agent. But that's not about its meetings. What I started to say about them is that the club has always had a very special feeling for its regular meetings. They are held at the farms of the members' families and parents and friends are always welcome, so that the average attendance at the meetings goes a lot higher than the membership of the club -- about 50 at each meeting.

I think that's the explanation of the way in which fathers, sons, and daughters have worked together so well for the upbuilding of the dairy industry in the locality. That efficiency is reflected, too, in the fact that the Yardville club secretary, Anna Probasco, is making a record in accuracy and excellence of reports of the county extension office and to her club.

By the way, Arkansas has a club secretary with a record, too -- Frank Green of Pulaski County. Two years ago the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce offered a prize for the best kept 4-H Club secretary's record book in Pulaski County, and Frank carried off the honors. Of course, this didn't prevent him from carrying off prizes in poultry shows, demonstration contests, and other stiff 4-H competitions. He divides his interests between livestock and fruit. He started his 4-H work with poultry and recently added pig raising to his enterprises. Three years ago he planted a peach and apple orchard and has college plans in which this orchard figures. A grape vineyard is just coming into good bearing.

Not many of you are growing fruits as club work, are you? Remember that a week ago I told you the Extension Horticulturist's recommendations for strawberries. They go, even though you aren't planning on strawberries as a club project. Later on, I saw the horticulturist again, and he gave me some pointers on growing raspberries which I'm passing on to you now.

"Growing some things like corn and pigs is real work," said the horticulturist, "but growing other things like raspberries is real fun. When you eat strawberry shortcake you think nothing could be better, but just wait --

you have a surprise ahead of you, for raspberry shortcake is the best ever.

"Raspberries come in several colors - red, salmon, black and purple. Some of the red ones are called everbearing because they bear the regular summer crop and then get busy in the late fall and bear another crop lasting to the time of killing frosts. The other reds and the blacks, purples and salmons bear only one crop a year. When it comes to selecting colors and varieties you had better ask your county agent or your agricultural college for help because soil, location and climate must be considered - all kinds do not thrive in all places.

"Except along the Pacific Coast raspberry plants grow only three to six or seven feet high but in Washington and Oregon the red ones on rich ground grow 15 feet high. No, the boys and girls do not climb the plants or even use a ladder to pick the fruit - they pull the plants over and wrap them (this is called weaving) around a head high trellis wire fastened to posts along each side of the row.

"Better get your plants as soon as you can and set them out in very early spring - these plants just love to be planted early. Set them as deep as they were in the nursery and cut back the stalks of the reds, purples and salmons to about four inches. Cut the shoots of the blacks entirely off because they may contain a disease called anthracnose (an-thrak-nōs) which would spread to new shoots later. Tramp the earth firmly over the roots. The rows should be six feet apart and the plants a foot and one-half to three feet apart in the rows - the reds closer together than the others.

"Remember this about pruning raspberries, don't cut the tops off the red ones during the summer or fall, but snip off the growing tips of the others when the new shoots are about 24 to 30 inches high. Why? Well it's this way. You want the blacks, purples and salmons to branch out and make real bushes and snipping off the growing tips will cause this. The reds do not branch much if any naturally and you don't want them to branch, so don't cut off the tips of new shoots. If you should cut the tips off the red everbearing shoots you would not get a fall crop of berries; those overbearing kinds are the only ones which bear fruit the first year, the others all begin bearing the second year after planting.

"Raspberry plants <u>are</u> peculiar - they simply refuse to grow old, that is, the parts above ground. They bear one crop of fruit and then just die - except the everbearing red ones which bear a fall crop the first year and a summer crop the next year, then <u>they</u> die. The lesson to learn from this habit is that the plants do not want old shoots around after they have fruited in the summer so when the crop is all gathered cut them off just above the ground and burn them - except in some sections away out there in Washington and Oregon where the red varieties come through the winter better if the old shoots are not cut out until the next spring. Save all of the strong new shoots for the next crop.

have a surprise [illegible] raspber[illegible]

"Raspberries come in several colors - [illegible] the red ones are [illegible] crop and then get [illegible] time of ripening fruiting. The other [illegible] have only one crop a year. [illegible] varieties you had better ask your [illegible] for help because soil, location and climate [illegible] not thrive in all places.

[illegible] grow only [illegible] high [illegible] the red ones [illegible] high. [illegible] to cut [illegible] the [illegible] - they pull the plants over [illegible] weaving, [illegible] a head [illegible] wire [illegible] of the [illegible].

[illegible] your plan[illegible] soon as you can and [illegible] out [illegible] love to be planted early. [illegible] nursery [illegible] out back the [illegible] about [illegible] of the [illegible] may [illegible] remove (an-thr[illegible] would [illegible] shoots [illegible] firmly over [illegible] The [illegible] six feet apart [illegible] and [illegible] feet apart in the rows - the more close [illegible] others.

"[illegible] bear this [illegible] fall, but [illegible] the top red ones during the [illegible] fall, but [illegible] the growing tips off [illegible] the new s[illegible] about 24 [illegible] high. [illegible] this [illegible]. You want th[illegible], prune and [illegible] real [illegible] tips will [illegible] time. [illegible] not bear [illegible] certainly [illegible] don't want them to [illegible] out [illegible] the tips of [illegible] shoots. If [illegible] out the tips [illegible] everything [illegible] would not [illegible] crop of [illegible] fruit; [illegible] are the only ones which [illegible] Virginia [illegible] the record year [illegible].

"[illegible] plants are poor [illegible] - they simply [illegible] [illegible], the part [illegible]. They [illegible] one crop of fruit and [illegible] except the overbe[illegible] red ones which [illegible] will crop the first [illegible] summer crop [illegible] year, they [illegible]. The [illegible] to learn from [illegible] fall [illegible] do not want old canes around to [illegible] [illegible] the crop in all gathered out when off just [illegible] proved [illegible] except in some sections [illegible] there in [illegible] are Oregon where [illegible] varieties come through the winter better [illegible] shoots are [illegible] all the most [illegible]. Some [illegible] at the [illegible] shoots for [illegible]

"Give raspberries enough cultivation to keep down weeds. If you have straw, old hay or waste vegetable matter to make a mulch four to six inches deep in the raspberry patch the plants will enjoy it. They like mulch better than they do cultivation."

That's what the Extension horticulturist told me about growing raspberries. Now I want to know from you whether or not you'd like some more facts of this sort on growing crops that aren't much used in club projects. Drop me a line in care of this station, or send it to me at the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

--ooOoo--

ANNOUNCEMENT: That was the 4-H Club Crier, young ladies and gentlemen. He brings you each week news and views on farm and home work from the extension services of the United States Department of Agriculture and of the state agricultural colleges. Your notes may be addressed to him in care of this station, and will be welcomed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Radio Service
OFFICE OF INFORMATION

4-H CLUB CRIER

Week beginning Monday, March 11,1929.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

SPEAKING TIME: 10 Minutes.

(Club Crier's Bell Rings)
ANNOUNCEMENT: Right on the dot, as usual, the 4-H Club Crier sweeps into the studio bearing his budget of news and gossip of the doings of farm boys and girls the nation over. He's your messenger, young ladies and gentlemen, from the Extension Services of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Colleges of Agriculture. The Crier.

---ooOoo---

Good evening, everybody.

It's a privilege to talk to such an intelligent audience. That is, if all my hearers are 4-H Club members, it's bound to be a brainy group.

If you don't believe it, you should go over the records of the intelligence tests applied to the 4-H Club boys and girls who attended the recent Seventh National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago. The average score of the five hundred tested was 105, or "superior." The psychologists claim that about 8 per cent of the general population could make that score. One out of each five of the 4-H-ers at Chicago scored 135 or "very superior," and 15 out of the 500 ranged 160 or above and were termed "very brilliant." The highest score was 187.

Seems that the only thing left to do is to join a 4-H Club, if you're not already a member. That's tough on us old-timers who are past the age limit.

Now while we're still glowing at the discovery of our high intellectual rank, we might read over some more of the comments on the value of 4-H Club work to society generally. You remember I turned loose a lengthy editorial leader on you three weeks ago, just to show you how pa and ma and our uncles and our cousins and our aunts feel about us. Here's more of the same.

That last editorial I read you came for a New York paper. This one is from the De Smet, South Dakota, News. Says the editor man:

"The boy and girl club movement is one of the greatest efforts in the training of the youth our country has. In our own community we point with just pride to the products of club work. .... It teaches while it trains, while it makes profits, as the advertising copy writer would say. ....One gray-haired farmer, one of the best in the county, says club work is the solution of the farm problem; that the club boy knows more about good farming practices at 18 than he knows at 70."

Now I guess that will sober you somewhat. Three weeks ago the New York man said you were The Hope of the Rural Regions. Then comes the word from South Dakota that your work is the Solution of the Farm Problem.

So let's be on our way to find out how we're Solving the Farm Problem and being the Hope of the Rural Regions. How about taking a radio ride over the country for about five minutes, gathering up new ideas?

The first one that pops out at me as I examine recent reports is that business is growing in 4-H circles. I mean that the size of the project taken on by each club member seems to be increasing. Take Noble County, Indiana. This year experienced members of the beef calf club there expect to feed from three to five calves each. The club has 32 members, and 8 of them belong to this "experienced"crowd. The eight are feeding 30 of the 54 calves bought by members of the club.

Big business is booming in 4-H poultry clubs of Missouri, too. These "Show-Me" poultrymen are to have either purchased 300 standard bred baby chicks by April 15 or are to set at least 100 standard bred eggs to hatch by that time. Of course, these are experienced poultry club members who are familiar with incubation, brooding, feeding, sanitation and other fine points of managing the poultry flock.

That's what the South Dakota farmer was thinking about, I suppose, when he remarked about the breadth of knowledge held by the older club members. The project grows with your knowledge, and by the time you're nearing the twenties club work is distinctly out of the class of child's play -- if it ever could be classed that way.

And I think it couldn't. For instance, look at the way Falls County, Texas, club boys have been keeping track of the expense of their projects. It's all as business-like as an international loan. They report that the cost of producing pork there averages 6-1/2 cents per pound. Newton County, Texas, boys spent an average of 40 cents per bushel in producing corn and averaged a yield of 51-1/2 bushels per acre. The cost for cotton was 7-1/2 cents per pound of lint there.

Another way of getting into big business with club work has been taken by Ellenson McDougall of Lee County, North Carolina. Ellenson is the first 4-H Club member in his state to be awarded a certificate showing that he is qualified to do terracing work for the farmers of his county. Seven other club members in the county soon will have certificates of the same sort, and the farmers of the county are looking to them to stop the soil robber -- erosion. Texas and Oklahoma boys have been in on this terracing game too, and probably in other states the 4-H crowd is enrolling in what a Texas editor calls the battle to keep the soil from running off to sea.

That's enough of big business from the individual's standpoint. I've often remarked that some of the biggest business a 4-H Club can engage in is work to make the community more pleasant to live in. One way the Wisconsin people are following to that end is club dramatics. And interest is swelled by a state junior home talent play tournament, as I told you a couple of months ago. At

that time I didn't have the results of the tournament, which was held during Farm and Home Week at the State University. Now the returns are in, and it appears that Marinette County's "4-H Boosters" Club took the prize.

And by the way, here's a new idea from Rhode Island that fits right into the subject of producing plays. Everybody knows the difficulties that we have with the costumes when we go into the play producing business for just an evening or two. The Wide Awake clothing club of Newport county has solved that particular problem -- guess it's a farm problem at that, anyway a farm community problem. The Wide Awake crew is making the costumes for a school play. That means a lot of fun for the Wide Awakes and a very comfortable feeling for the ones who are responsible for the play. No need to worry about the color balance, no problems of materials that do not "go" with other materials, or reflect the character of the role, and added to these assets are the 4-H clothing club specialties -- good line, good construction, and comfort for the wearer.

This mention of clothing clubs is going to make us jump half-way across the continent from Rhode Island and call a meeting of the World Beaters' Brigade into the bargain.

Brigade, attention!

The Clothing Club Company will open ranks to receive as a world beater the Queen Bee club of La Parele community in Converse County, Wyoming. The Queen Bees are cited for membership because:

They started four years ago with 21 members, and now, in their fourth year they number 19 of the original 21 members. The club has worked all four years under one local leader, Mrs. R. M. Olds, who certainly deserves a hand, also. Another reason for buzzing Queen Bees into the Brigade is that they believe in seeing that others have opportunities. Last year they helped start another club of younger girls and conducted it through the first year of work on the problem of economical good dressing.

Now open up a special file in the World Beater's Brigade for the Ramsey County, Minnesota, Clubs. In that county twenty standard clubs were organized in 1928, and 15 of them made a 100 per cent finish. Altogether 215 members of those clubs finished up their year's work.

Any other county wanting to challange that record of completions? Send in your county's statement if it's better than that, and we'll convene another review of the Brigade.

And finally, does any state university or agricultural college offer a record which will beat that of the University of Kentucky? At Lexington there are this year 235 club members and former club members enrolled. This is more than 9 per cent of all students of the university. Of the students enrolled in agriculture and in home economics, 37.2 per cent are former 4-H Club members.

There being nothing said to the contrary, we place the University of Kentucky at the head of the former 4-H Club Students' squad of universities and agricultural colleges.

And that being a pretty good evening's work, I dismiss the Brigade, and bid you all

Good night.

---ooOoo---

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: The 4-H Club Crier will return again next _____ evening at this time, young ladies and gentlemen. Meantime send to him at this station your applications for membership in the World Beaters' Brigade.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Radio Service

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

4-H CLUB CRIER Monday, March 18, 1929.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Speaking Time: 10 minutes.

(Club Crier's Bell Rings)

ANNOUNCEMENT: It's _____ o'clock, young ladies and gentlemen, and as usual at this hour on _____ evening, we welcome the 4-H Club Crier. Your genial and gossipy friend from the agricultural extension services of the Federal and State governments brings as usual a choice assortment of news from the 4-H Clubs in which more than 600,000 farm boys and girls are learning the facts which they must put to work in a few years. Now, the Crier.

--oooOooo--

I don't know what Week this is. But undoubtedly it is a Week. That is, a Week with a Capital W. Perhaps it's dedicated to producing more fragrant ambergris, or to making us cat-tail conscious so that we won't throw out last fall's harvest of cat-tails in favor of the spring pussy-willows.

But not all Weeks are silly. I suppose none of the Weeks seem superfluous to the men and women and boys and girls who take part in the parades and demonstrations and stunts which they inspire. However, to most of us, some of the Weeks seem to be more worth-while than others.

That's the way I felt about Forestry Week last year. Fine thing. So I thought to myself, "Better find out the dates of Forestry Week this year and tell something about 4-H Forestry Club Work than as your contribution to making this Week go over big." Accordingly I went to the Extension Forester in the Department of Agriculture and asked him for the dates of Forestry Week this year.

"No dates set aside for a national Forestry Week," said the E. F. "But," he added, "a good many of the States will observe a Forestry Week. Dates will differ, so you might as well give 4-Hers some news about forestry work now. Maybe you'll inspire some new clubs. Maybe not."

On which I am slightly pessimistic note, I departed. But even an extension forester who may not be entirely convinced of the 4-H Club Crier's power as a forestry evangelist couldn't keep my enthusiasm for the outdoors down in mid-March weather.

So, just in celebration of the coming of spring, if for no other reason, I got together some news from the forestry clubs of the nation to give to you. If it doesn't have any other result than to make you take part in the Arbor Day exercises I will be satisfied. It was fun digging

up the facts and I was surprised to find out how fast forestry club work is growing.

In 1925, ten States had "taken to the tall timber"; by 1927, club members in twenty-seven States were doing something in the forestry line. While forestry work might be considered a man-size job, there are some 4-H girls who have gone in for it and they evidently knew what they could do, for they made a good record in percentage of completions last year, - just a little better than the boys. Orleans County, Vermont, has a forestry club composed entirely of girls, the K Y T's -- Know-Your-Trees club. Their first year was spent in leaf and tree identification, study of the uses of trees, shrub identification, mounting of leaves and woods, and the construction of instruments for measuring the diameter and height of trees. Then they progressed to tree planting, have a seed bed of their own and have set out trees on their own tract of land.

And naturally you find some of the uppingest and comingest forestry clubs in the golden state of California.

There the enrollment for 4-H forestry work has been growing rapidly, says California Extension Forester, Woodbridge Metcalf. The number passed the 8,000 mark some time ago. The 4-H'ers in the six counties around San Francisco Bay have been combining training in forestry with a good time in the work they have been doing at their camp in Las Posadas Forest in Napa county. This camp was used for the first time last summer; in fact the site was chosen in February, 1928, and a committee from the six counties did some rush work with Extension Forester Metcalf in laying out the camp site in the beautiful timbered canyon, clearing underbrush, and running a pipe line for the water system. Great care was taken to disburb the natural growth as little as possible. A log and sandbag dam was thrown across the little creek to form a swimming pool. When the clubs of the different counties held their camps, the Forester took them on hikes for tree identification and discussion of forestry principles. All important species of trees and shrubs near the camp site were labeled with embossed aluminum tags.

Club members in the five southern San Joaquin Valley counties study forestry in combination with camp life, too. Their camp is in the Whitaker Forest, at 6,000 ft. elevation, where there are still a number of large sequoia gigantea trees, young stands of Yellow and Sugar pine, White Fir and Incense Cedar. The forest itself has not been touched by fire in over 30 years, affording a striking contrast to an adjacent area which was severely burned six years ago. A small lumbering camp in walking distance, and a Ranger Station within 4 miles, give the San Joaquin club members a lot of inspiration. Several other 4-H camps in forests are already established or being planned, where forestry can be studied first hand.

While Alabama 4-H Club members do not have camps located in forests, they have brought the State Extension Forester, Otto Brown, to their camps for hikes into the woods where he discussed tree species, rate of growth, timber estimating, uses to which different woods are put, and fire prevention with them.

Louisiana 4-H club members are doing two kinds of forestry work, one called "junior patrol", and the other for boys who do not have the opportunity to join Junior Patrols and therefore work alone. The Junior Patrols are groups of from five to ten boys who work as a section of the State Division of Forestry in fire prevention work. The group is given charge of an area of 10,000 to 20,000 acres. They are paid on the basis of one cent an acre and do work similar to that of a regular patrolman working under the District Ranger. To qualify for the pay the boys must keep the fire losses under 10 per cent of the area under their protection. If the total area lost is below one per cent, a bonus of $25 is given the boys.

In the 1927-28 season four Junior Patrols were organized. One at Fisher, with a membership of five boys, had 9,000 acres under its protection, on which there were five fires during the season, burning 60 acres or six tenths of one per cent. At Saline the boys had 16,000 acres and lost 108 acres in four fires, or .67 of one per cent. The Saline patrols also fought two fires of 125 and 60 acres outside their unit.

The boys who can't join a junior patrol protect the woods on their own place or on the place of a neighbor. They build a fire line around the woodland and assist their neighbors in fire prevention and suppression.

One patrol also planted 30,000 slash pine seedlings this year.

Roy Lanier of Allen parish not only protected 20 acres of timber on his own place this past season, but he discovered five fires and either put them out himself or assisted his neighbors in doing so. He built one-half mile of fire lines on the Lanier place, and planted several acres of pine on waste land.

John C. Jackson of East Baton Rouge parish, protected 60 acres of timber lands.

Louisiana claims the title to being the only State in the Union giving boys this chance for practical instruction in fire prevention, and at the same time paying them for their work.

In New York 4-H forestry work started about 1925, although a few members here and there over the State had done some tree planting before. In 1927, 520 boys and girls enrolled to do forestry work and over a half million trees were planted that year, 82 per cent of which were living at the end of the year. A team of New York club members gave a tree-planting demonstration at the 1928 Eastern States Exposition, perhaps the first club team to give a demonstration on this subject. This past year these foresters made collections of leaf, twig, and fruit of fifteen common trees, mounting and properly labeling each. These collections were shown in competition and Harry Dengler of Utica won by one point over his next competitor, making him eligible for a tour conducted by the Conservation Department of the State in cooperation with the State college of agriculture, through the Adirondacks, to see forest plantations all the way from year-olds up to fifty-year-old forests.

Am I calling the roll of states to rapidly for you, in this review of forestry club work? I hope not. I had to speed in order to get so much news into so short a time. And even now I see that they are about to click

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

the stop-watch on me. I do want to tell you that Tennessee club members are looking over plans for planting walnuts for timber and nuts ---

That in Wisconsin the 4-H club forestry members are known as Junior Forest Rangers of Wisconsin and have four definite grades of attainment and a special emblem, to say nothing of their creed, which is a splendid one, and which I would like to repeat for you right here.

And finally, I'll just take time to note that in the old Granite State -- New Hampshire -- 521 boys and girls enrolled in 4-H Club forestry work last year and 341 completed their projects. They improved 220 acres of land by planting or thinning and pruning.

Now I have to cut and run. I hope that my chatter this evening has turned your thoughts toward forestry club work or at least toward tree planting.

Now, good night.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: 4-H Club Crier will return to Station_____ at this hour next week. Meanwhile he will welcome your accounts of unusual achievements in 4-H club work. Address them to him at this station or at the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE

Radio Service

OFFICE OF
INFORMATION

4-H CLUB CRIER

Week beginning Monday, March 25, 1929.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

SPEAKING TIME: 11 Minutes.

ANNOUNCEMENT: At this hour each_____ evening, Station_____ joins with the Extension Services of the State and Nation in sending to the farm homes of our audience news and views of the boys and girls who are working in the 4-H Clubs of the nation "to make the best better." These weekly chats with farm boys and girls are conducted by your genial friend, the 4-H Club Crier. And here he is. The Crier.

----ooOoo----

Good evening, everybody!

All set for our weekly radio flight over the broad acres of 4-H Clubdom? Good! Here we go.

First, let's speed down to Madison County, Tennessee. Perhaps I had better tell you why I selected this county for the first pausing place of our flight in search of 4-H Club news. You may recall that about two months ago I told you about the year's returns of more than sixteen thousand dollars to 4-H Club members in Lancaster County, Nebraska. You will remember I said that County Agent Purbaugh didn't think that figure was anything to shout awfully loud about. He thought that a good many other counties could match it. Tom Wingo, the county agent in Madison County, Tennessee, thought that at least his 4-H Club members could, so he wants us to look over the 1928 record. You will remember that the Lancaster County work was mostly with livestock. Mr. Wingo rises to remark that 4-H Club work with crops can be just as profitable and proves his remark by figures of profit of $14,856 for the members of crops clubs. This profit is after all expenses are deducted -- rent for the land, seed, fertilizers, club members time valued at fifteen cents an hour, and horse labor figured at eight cents an hour. There were 210 boys who turned in records on cotton, 69 on corn, 24 on sweet potatoes, and 15 on Irish potatoes. The 4-H cotton crop in the county brought a net profit of $9,300; corn brought $2,700 net. The corn growers averaged fifty bushels per acre. The high man, Hal Yarbrough, made 128 bushels on one acre.

Probably dozens of other counties did just as well as Madison County.

But that reminds me I have an application here for membership in the World Beaters' Brigade which will make any county step.

By unanimous consent, therefore the World Beaters' Brigade opens its membership rolls to the home demonstration clubs of Florence County, South Carolina. Here is why:

Last year the home demonstration club of Florence County enrolled 480 members. That isn't a record, of course, although it's a large enrollment. But here is the record:

The percentage of completions was one hundred. I mean to say that of the 480 members enrolled, 480 completed the year's work.

Now while we search for volunteers among the two thousand 4-H Club counties in the United States to equal Florence County's achievement, let's go zipping around some more over the country to see if we can find the answer to some of your 4-H Club problems.

One of these problems is how to raise funds for special activities. I have told you in past chats about the fund-raising methods, usual and unusual, employed by 4-H Clubs all over the country, but tonight let's go visiting some more to see if we can't turn up some that have not already been mentioned.

Suppose we look at Pulaski, County, Arkansas, first. Last year this county had the biggest delegation at the State 4-H Club camp at the agricultural college, even though it's a two hundred and twenty mile journey to and from the camp for Pulaski County people. That attendance record probably came about because the clubs of the county raised money to send most of the eighty-six delegates. They used every means that they had heard of -- box suppers, ice cream parties, and so on -- and then some more.

Then there was Logan County, Arkansas, where the clubs raised extra funds by giving "hen parties." And they really were. Friends of the Club members gave hens culled out of the flocks because they were low producers. These hens were sold for table stock at the "hen party."

All right, now, take a run and jump with me from Arkansas to Washington State. Here we find that the girls of Tekoa 4-H Club used a Hallowe'en carnival to bring in extra funds. The Kitsap County's 4-H Jungle Joy club sold boxes of Christmas greens for the holidays. They used a box with a green and white label, the 4-H colors, and included typical Kitsap County greens -- ferns, salal, Oregon grape, and huckleberry.

And while we are skipping, just take an extra big jump over to the Hawaiian Islands. The 4-H Club girls of the Islands did something that none of the clubs in this country could have done. They took home-grown cocoanut and made Christmas candy to sell for short-course funds.

And now, let's come back to the eastern United States. Rhode Island 4-H'ers use all the most usual methods of coaxing the elusive quarter into the club treasury. But one, the Potowomut club, has a new line. These girls have turned to the making of real, old-fashioned bayberry candles for sale.

The Vermont Clubs have sort of a monopoly which they use to bring in the cash. The Clubs of the Green Mountain State make and sell one-ounce cakes of maple sugar. The cakes are packed in one-half pound or pound cartons bearing the 4-H sign in green and white. Since the work got under-way they have sold about a thousand pounds each year. For the past four years the Vermont Maple Sugar booth, where these cakes are sold, has attracted much attention at Camp Vail, the 4-H Club camp at the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Massachusetts.

If your club has developed a new method of financing special enterprises, write about it to the 4-H Crier and let me share your idea with others.

We really should be getting back to some of the news on the project work, and this evening I want to take the rest of our weekly chat to tell you some poultry club facts.

Here is a new sort of contest the poultry club members of Goochland County, Virginia, are going to try out this year. Experienced members are acting as local leaders for boys and girls who are just starting projects. The winner in the contest will be the local leader who enrolls the most new poultry club members who complete their work by the end of the year. That means that the junior leader will be on hand to give assistance to his new recruits whenever needed throughout the year.

Two weeks ago I told you about the commercial sized demonstrations in poultry which experienced 4-H Club members in Missouri have started this year. Since then I have heard from South Carolina, about similar projects being started in that State.

At the beginning, these experienced 4-H poultry men of South Carolina provide brooder house space for three hundred baby chicks which they buy from hatcheries. They also start with at least one-fourth of an acre sown to green feed.

They will feed a good part of their three hundred chick flocks for sale as broilers. But the hens which give promise of being good layers will be kept, and a laying house for one hundred hens will be the mark to be gained by the start of the second year. Besides the one hundred layers the Carolina Clubers will set enough eggs in the hatchery to start the season with three hundred chicks again. These will be handled just as in the first year. Enough of the best laying stock will be retained to replace at least 60 per cent of the hens of the first year with pullets.

Good advice for the new poultryman accompanies all of descriptions for these "big business" poultry projects. Missouri's advice for growing healthy chicks is given in six points -- hatch before May 1; raise on green fresh range; feed a growing ration; brood each hatch separately; separate cockerels and pullets; and maintain roomy sanitary quarters.

South Carolina urges that as soon as chicks are feathered out they be taught to use roosts. This will eliminate chances for crowding after the brooder has been removed. The chicks will also be more comfortable during warm hights.

[illegible]

Roosts constructed so that they slope from the rear wall to the level of the floor, with one-inch poultry netting tacked underneath, are helpful in training chicks. As they crowd back the netting prevents them from going underneath, so they make use of the poles. Placing a number of chicks on the poles the first few nights will also aid in teaching them, concludes the Palmetto State specialist.

And everybody joins in warning against lice and mites. "Look for lice," says Minnesota's poultry specialist, "under the wings and about the tail -- any place where there are feathers, for they like to hide out of sight. Some may be on the chick's heads. Once you have located the culprits, punishment should be swift and sure." Buy some sodium fluoride, take up a pinch of the powder with thumb and forefinger and dust carefully into the feathers, making sure that the powder reaches the skin.

For red mites, say all the authorities, clean all coops, roosts and brooders, then apply thoroughly crude oil or crank case oil mixed with kerosene or carbolineum. This should be done in the morning so that the oil will dry by night. Kerosene will kill the mites when it comes in contact with them but soon evaporates; addition of the waste oil makes the treatment more lasting. If the houses have not been infested, paint now and repeat twice during the summer as a preventive.

That's all for this time, the clock tells me.

So I bid you good night and give you my best wishes.

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ANNOUNCEMENT: So the Crier flashes away to return at this hour next _____ night. He will welcome your comments or your news of 4-H Club work. Address him at this Station.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Radio Service

4-H CLUB CRIER Week beginning Monday, April 1, 1929.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Speaking Time: 10 minutes.

(4-H Club Crier's Bell Rings)

ANNOUNCEMENT: Hear dem bells, young ladies and gentlemen? They're ringing out the approach of the 4-H Club Crier, your genial friend from the Extension Services of the Nation and your State. He brings you at this hour each week, facts about the doings of your 600,000 fellow members in the 4-H Club of America. And here's the Crier himself.

--oooOooo--

Good evening, everybody.

Now sit up very straight and keep quiet. I want you to listen to what a Kansas editor wrote about you -- at least about some of your fellow members in the 4-H Club. If you are composed, here we go:

"Among these young men and women leadership simply exuberates, and talent is written on their very personalities. They are precocious-- right up to the minute, if you please--and one marvels at the possibilities of farm life under the domination of the men and women they are destined to become.

"As we listened to the wit and logic, wondered at the grace and the constructive ambitions of these young people, we came under the conviction that the public schools are the only distinctly secular institution that surpasses in importance to this community the 4-H Club movement among the young people of the farms. Next to the schools it equips for life work. It is practically educational and is bound marvelously to increase the capacity and the opportunity of every boy and every girl who takes advantage of its training."

The writer was George Marble, editor of the Fort Scott (Kansas) Tribune, in which the editorial appeared.

I just quote it to you in order to bring home to you once more a realization of the responsibility that our elders are placing on the coming generation of farm boys and girls.

But the responsibility is fair enough because the persons who confer it-- our fathers and mothers-- are willing to see that we are provided with training necessary to carry on successfully.

They and other older people are extending this training beyond the 4-H Club ranks, and giving to the ones who make good in those ranks an opportunity of training in college for future leadership.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

I've told you a number of times about scholarships of various kinds open to 4-H Club members. Here are some more that I have overlooked previously, or that are newly established:

At the Farmers' Week, at the State University in West Virginia, it was announced this year that the farm women's clubs of the Mountain State had added $150 to the 4-H Girls' educational loan fund. This fund which now totals about $3.500, is composed entirely of contributions from the various farm women's clubs of the Mountain State. From it, loans for educational purposes are made to 4-H Club girls. At no time has there been very much idle cash in the fund because the money is kept in constant circulation.

Most of the girls have found the loan fund a means of staying in college after they have got started in some other way. In most cases the money is not lent to Freshmen, whose ability and perseverance has not yet been tried.

The farm women's clubs began the fund in 1919 as a reconstruction effort. It was to be used to educate foreign students in agriculture and home economics. After these foreign students returned to their homes several hundred dollars was left, and the farm women's organization made it available to 4-H Club girls who wished to continue their education.

For the last four years Purdue University, at LaFayette, Indiana, has offered 32 scholarships for 4-H Club members. This year there are 33. Five are open to girls who win first places in canning, sewing, baking, food preparation, or health club work. Twenty-eight are awarded to club members who rank high in agricultural project work. Each scholarship is good for four years in any of the regular four-year courses in agriculture or home economics, or if any student wishes to take special or winter courses in agriculture or home economics, the scholarship applies there.

A different scheme is followed at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. The Oklahoma Bankers Association offers ten one-year scholarships at the college to be awarded to a 4-H Club boy and a 4-H Club girl in each of its five districts in the State. Four former holders of scholarships are now on the staffs of agricultural colleges, one is a home demonstration agent, one is in the editorial department of a large manufacturing company, and one is a dietitian in a hospital. Oklahoma has recently checked on the number of 4-H Club members at the A. and M. College and reports that 749 enrolled last September.

These scholarships, of considerable dollar and cents value, are mighty good spurs to the ambition for success in 4-H Club work. That and the other rewards of achievement are increasing considerably the membership in our own informal 4-H Club organization -- the World Beaters' Brigade.

This evening the Adjutant-General informs me, there are three members to be admitted to the brigade.

First, in the Cotton Growers' Company, Albert Novak of Brazoria County, Texas. In each of three consecutive years Albert has made more than one bale and a half of cotton on an acre of ground. In 1926, he made 774 pounds of lint; 830 pounds the next year; and 1031 pounds in 1928. He is an enthusiast on proper preparation of the soil, fertilizer, carefully selected seed, and control of pests.

[illegible] in [illegible] number of times about [illegible] larship [illegible] 4-H Club members. Here are some more [illegible] have been established:

[illegible] Demonstration Farm, at the State University in West Virginia, [illegible] the Farm Women's Clubs of the Mountain State [illegible] educational loan fund. This fund which now has [illegible] contributions from the various farm women's [illegible] in the Mountain State. From it, loans for educational purposes are [illegible] There has been very much idle cash [illegible] constant circulation.

[illegible] found the loan fund a means of helping [illegible] same other way. In most cases the money [illegible] and repayment has not yet been tried.

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[illegible] Purdue University, at Lafayette, Indiana, has [illegible] 4-H Club members. This year there are 32. Five [illegible] first places in canning, sewing, baking, food prep- [illegible] Twenty-eight are awarded to club members who [illegible] project work. Each scholarship is good for that [illegible] four-year courses in agriculture or home economics, or [illegible] special or winter courses in agriculture [illegible] applies there.

[illegible] wed at the Oklahoma Agricultural [illegible] Association offers ten one-year [illegible] to a 4-H Club boy and a 4-H Club girl [illegible] State. Four former holders of scholarships [illegible] colleges, one is a home demonstration agent, [illegible] of a large manufacturing company, and one [illegible] recently checked on the number of 4- [illegible] reports that 749 enrolled [illegible]

[illegible] considerable dollars and cents value, [illegible] for [illegible] 4-H Club work. That [illegible] increasing considerably the membership in [illegible] tion -- [illegible] World Readers' Bridge.

[illegible] inform me, there are [illegible]

[illegible] Germany, Albert Novak of [illegible] Albert has made more [illegible] land. In 1926, he made [illegible] made in 1928. He is an enthusiast [illegible] the soil, [illegible] farmer, carefully selected [illegible]

So while the Cotton Growers Company of the World Beaters' Brigade gives Albert a salute, we proceed to the Poultry Platoon, which will open ranks to receive Jim Houlihan, of the Morning Songsters Club in Litchfield County, Connecticut, and Rhoda Bartholomew of the same club. Jim's twelve white Leghorns laid an average of 211 eggs each during the past year. Jim has a retail trade which he supplies with fresh eggs. Rhoda's nine Rhode Island Red hens averaged 230.8 eggs per bird for the year.

Now three cheers and a tiger from the Poultry Platoon for Jim and Rhoda.

While they're doing their duty we call to your attention the Sheepmen's Squadron of the World Beaters' Brigade which is enlisting Harry Sweany of Carroll County, Ohio. Harry started in the sheep business five years ago with three ewes. He now has a flock of 40 purebred Delaine Merinos, including some county and district grand champions. Harry also won for himself first place in a wool judging contest at the Tri-State Wool Growers meeting at Cadiz, Ohio.

Now we dismiss the meeting of the World Beaters' Brigade, members of which have been outstanding in 4-H Club work. Send in your enlistment for the 4-H Club Crier to this station if you think you can pass the tests of achievement.

I said a while ago that prizes and scholarships stimulated a lot of hard work on 4-H Club projects. But much of the reward lies in the joy of doing the work -- of creative efforts. I want to close our chat this evening by reading you a report which recently came in from Paul Robinson of Madison County, Texas. Paul harvested 154 bushels of corn from one acre last fall. He thinks corn growing is interesting, and he says, "If you manage it right you will not be sorry of the results you get in the end." But let me read you the story of how he grew his prize crop.

"The land I raised this corn on is a black sandy loam. I broke it in January 3, about 8 inches deep. I turned under lots of dead organic matter. After it had decayed good I took a disk and cut the beds down to level. I then took a planter and planted it. The cold winds kept it from coming up very quick, about a week or a week and a half. It finally started to growing but the cold wind brought it so hard that it was slow growing off.

"It was crying for help so I got my cultivator and gave it a good plowing. The warm sunshine got into those furrows and pushed it right on up. As the grass also was taking advantage of the warm sunshine and was taking part of the corn's food and moisture, I punished it with another good plowing. As the ground needed mulching all over, I got a sweep stock and plowed out the middles.

"The corn by now was looking like it wanted to sure enough grow, so I put on a hundred pounds of nitrate of soda, as I had heard so much praise of it. I also had another acre of corn beside by prize acre. In two weeks' time there was so much difference you could tell the acre with the nitrate of soda under it a hundred yards off. It was not only greener but bigger.

"Every week I plowed the corn and every plowing seemed to make it grow faster. Some people told me there was no need to plow only after a rain but I plowed it if it needed rain so as to hold what moisture it had.

[illegible]

[illegible] in Hollman, of the [illegible] Bartholomew [illegible] the [illegible] average of 211 eggs each during the [illegible] year. [illegible] supplies with fresh eggs. [illegible] 8 eggs per bird for the year.

[illegible] and a tiger from the [illegible]

[illegible] doing their duty we [illegible] Bosters' Brigade which [illegible] Harry started in one [illegible] has a flock of 40 purebred [illegible] prize champions. Harry also [illegible] at the Tri-State Dairy [illegible]

[illegible] the meeting of the World Bestseral [illegible] 4-H Club work. Send in [illegible] if you think you are [illegible]

[illegible] prizes and scholarships [illegible] much of the reason lies in [illegible] efforts. I want to close [illegible] that this [illegible] came in from Paul Hubert [illegible] of corn from one acre [illegible], and he says, "If you [illegible] you get in the end." [illegible] drop.

[illegible] this corn on is a place [illegible] door. I turned under [illegible] a disk and [illegible] it. The soil [illegible] and a half [illegible] that it was [illegible]

[illegible] so I got my cultivator [illegible] those furrows and put [illegible] edge of the warm sunshi[illegible] me, I punished it with some [illegible] I, of a creep [illegible]

[illegible] like it wanted to [illegible] of soda, as I had [illegible] results by praise sure. [illegible] tell the acre with [illegible] a lot only rather but [illegible]

[illegible] and every plowing [illegible] was no need to plow [illegible] to hold what moisture [illegible]

"I never looked at a prettier acre of corn than this was up till the middle of July when the hot winds struck it. The hot wind blew for several days before there came a rain. When it did rain, the nitrate sure started feeding the corn. It never did get back to its natural color, though. I went over it with a hoe and cut all the weeds so there wouldn't be anything in the way to keep the corn from growing.

"When I gathered my corn there was all the difference in the world in the two acres of corn I planted. I gathered 154 bushels on the fertilized acre and fifty-nine and a half on the acre I did not fertilize.

"I can see lots of advantages in planting prize crops. You learn the advantage of cultivating the crop the right way and at the right time, you learn different types of fertilizers and the advantage of each, and the records will help in the future whether you win a prize or not."

Paul evidently believes that line in the plowing song, remember it?

Turning our sods,
Asking no odds,
Where is a life so free?

ANNOUNCEMENT: So ends another of the weekly broadcasts of the 4-H Club Crier who sends you at this hour each week facts on 4-H Club work throughout the Nation. Your enrollments in the World Beaters' Brigade, comments, and questions should be addressed to the 4-H Club Crier at this Station.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Radio Service

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

4-H CLUB CRIER Week beginning April 8, 1929.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Swinging down the radio pathways of the Nation, the 4-H Club Crier reaches Station_____ at this hour each week. The crier, genial representative of the Extension Services of State and Nation, which supervise more than a half million members of 4-H Clubs, will now give you young ladies and gentlemen, the week's news in 4-H Clubdom.

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Good evening everybody!

It's the time of real beginnings. 4-H Club members know the order of these April days. They work without ceasing. "As you sow you are like to reap," is the motto of 4-H boys who know that best seeds and best breeds best serve the world's needs -- and best will pay the farmer. Nor are the girls of our 4-H domain unmindful of the lessons of the season. They don't forget beauty. They plant their lawns and flowers in the intervals of spring housecleaning and all the other work of the season. They risk early plantings in the garden, for the cost is not great and extra early crops bring rewards.

I notice the effects of the onset of spring work in the dropping off of correspondence. My agents reporting 4-H Club news from all parts of the country are turning to 4-H Club work and the other tasks about the farm and home. But still a good volume of news comes in from all sectors. I have picked out for you tonight some of the items which are out of the usual run.

For instance here is a report from the extension forester of Iowa -- yes, trees do grow on those flat and fertile prairies. Well the extension forester tells of organizing a forestry club for girls in Muscatine County, Iowa. These girls will study trees, forestry information, and will do some planting. Before the summer camp they will compete in a tree identification contest. To be eligible for camp each girl must know five trees, and be able to give the uses of wood of those trees. On Arbor Day they will have a club picnic and plant a club tree. The following week the girls will plant trees of their own. Rally Day will be observed during the summer camp with a forestry pagent. On Achievement Day, in October, the members will show mounted specimens of tree leaves, fruit, and wood.

The extension forester, I. T. Bode says that 3,196 Iowa boys and girls did some forestry work during the past year.

Here is another forestry story -- from Van Buren County, Michigan, real forest country. Club members there planted 24,000 red pine seedlings, 800 for each club member, on the waste placesof their fathers' farms last year. The seedling were furnished by the Kiwanis Club to the 4-H'ers who

had volunteered to show the possibilities of reforestation in the county. Each club member planted the trees according to instructions, exhibited one at Achievement Day, and wrote a story of his experience. The best record was made by Arnold Servatius who lost only 5 trees out of the eight hundred he planted.

Right next door to these Michigan forestry 4-H'ers -- next door, that is, so far as States are concerned -- Wisconsin 4-H Club members took on a new line of work last year. The new line also helps out another sort of club work too, which is one of the cardinal principles of the 4-H fellowship. This new line of the Badgers, demonstrates how honey may be used, particularly in baking. Club members' achievements with bees are well known. Now they are going to show what can be done with the product of the bees. Club members in 7 Wisconsin counties gave demonstrations of uses of honey at local and county fairs. They were so successful that a state wide demonstration contest was put on at the State Fair roundup. Each of the 7 counties sent its champion team. What happened to the appetites of the fair visitors can easily be guessed. This year new counties are taking up the work.

Back we go again to Michigan, where 4-H bean-growers are pioneering in demonstrating up-to-date methods of growing the white pea beans for which Michigan claims first place. Three more counties joined the ranks this last year and the enrollment increased in the counties already in the work. The average crop on these 4-H acres was 12.4 bushels, very encouraging, for the crop was quite short generally last year. The State champion, George Dersham of Gratiot County, grew seven acres and averaged 20 bushels to the acre. He was carrying practically all of the work and management of the whole Dersham farm at the time, too, as his father was quite sick the greater part of the summer.

Now I've collected together here a number of notes from and about local club leaders. I think it's no more than fair to spend the remaining minutes of this chat in paying our respects to these men and women whose work is a mainstay of 4-H Clubs everywhere.

Local leaders have been given special honors in several places recently. North Dakota's plan of awarding a specially designed emblem to the man and the woman whose clubs have given most evidence of the excellent leadership under which they worked, is perhaps fairly well known. The emblems were awarded to Mrs. A. Rosendahl of Stutsman County and J. L. Torrey of Pembina County, at the annual 4-H Achievement Institute at the agricultural college in Fargo, winding up the work for 1928. Mrs. Rosendahl has been a club leader since 1922. Her club members have made records for themselves in demonstration contests and achievement programs. An average of ninety-two per cent of her club members completed their work each year. Mr. Torrey has been leader of a club which is specializing in demonstrating how to raise good sheep. Six of his boys have been members since the organization of the club. The community is much interested in the club's work and everybody is doing his bit to make a reputation for Pembina County in the production of fine shropshires.

And talk about faithful service! Maine recently gave ten-year seals of achievement to two clubs, the Androscoggin Valley 4-H Club of which

Mrs. Ida M. Gibbs has been local leader since its organization, and the Portage Girls 4-H club in Aroostock County, of which Mrs. S. C. Stevens has been leader since 1919.

The Happy Hilltop Hustlers of Fairfield County, Connecticut, recently had a reunion marking the five years which Mrs. John C. Howe has been their local leader--all of the years of the club's existence. The five girls who were the charter members of the club are still in it and hustling with the other members, apparently for the Happy Hustlers have organized three other clothing clubs in their community.

The Hilltop Hustlers might send a radio salute to the Top O' the World club of Albany County, Wyoming. This high altitude club, 7,150 feet above sea level, is intent on making its community a leader in the production of sheep. It has been working on this job since 1926, and the fact that it has had the State championship in livestock judging one year and has had a member at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago each year, makes it look like there might be something more in its name than altitude.

But perhaps the club leaders are selfish after all. Think over this story from South Dakota. There they recently checked over the staff of local leaders of 4-H clubs and found five who had served five straight years --George Davis of Beadle County, Robert Wheeting in Brown County, Wilbert Anderson of Clay, Otto Sundstrom of Lincoln, and Mrs. E. B. Patten of Miner County. Listen to what Mrs. Patten says: "We hear of all the benefits and pleasures that come to the 4-H club boys and girls, and there are many, but did anyone ever tell you of the joy and satisfaction that comes to a club leader? After five happy years as a local club leader I want to tell some of the good things that have come to me. First, the privilege of belonging to a national organization. Then, knowing and associating with the girls in your own club and getting better acquainted with the parents and getting their cooperation. There is a real satisfaction in helping these young people learn important things about sewing and cooking which will be of real value to them in making homes in the future.

"It is worth while to be a 4-H club member and it is equally so to be a leader. I have worn various pins used by organizations to which I belong but never with the pride and satisfaction I feel when I took at my little gold pin with the 'lucky clover' on it."

Mrs. Sam Younker, of Cache County, Utah, a local leader whose club has a record for 100 per cent completion of each year's undertakings for three successive years, says: "I have very happy memories of our first year's work. I shared all the girls' experiences, trials and pleasures." In their third year a team from her club represented the county at the State club week. "I could not help but wish that every father and mother of every club boy and girl could have been there," she continues. "For three days club girls from all over our State demonstrated every conceivable phase of club work -- little girls ten years old making muffins before a large audience and struggling with an oven that wouldn't heat, -- a few catastrophies and many fine successful demonstrations. The last morning we breathlessly awaited the judges' decision and there was hearty applause when

the winners were announced. All of these girls had gone to Salt Lake hoping to win but knowing that only one team could be chosen to represent our State. This fine attitude of good sportsmanship is, I think, the greatest lesson in club work. Boys and girls of club age are ready to do and take pleasure in doing worth while things."

I gather that the leaders are anything but martyrs. They like it.

Before leaving you tonight, I want to make you acquainted with the local leader whose name is most thoroughly 4-H. She leads the Ensign 4-H club of Delta County, Michigan, and her name is Harriet Helena Henrica Heris.

Good night!

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: So ends another of the weekly broadcasts of the 4-H Club Crier who sends you at this hour each week facts on 4-H Club work throughout the Nation. Your enrollments in the World Beaters' Brigade, comments, and questions should be addressed to the 4-H Club Crier at this Station.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Radio Service

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

4-H CLUB CRIER Week beginning Monday, April 15, 1929.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes.

ANNOUNCEMENT: _____o'clock, young ladies and gentlemen, and time for another visit with the 4-H Club Crier. Your genial visitor from the extension services of the Federal and State governments seems to be a little bit afflicted with spring fever this evening but he's carrying on manfully. It is my pleasure to present to you the 4-H Club Crier.

--ooOoo--

(4-H CRIER gives a prodigious yawn).

Good evening everybody.

The spring fever would get me all right, if it didn't remind me that it is just a matter of a little while now till the club roundups, camps and weeks will be in full swing. Now there's West Virginia.

West Virginia clubs have a permanent state camp where they hold a regular series of meetings every summer. First, there's the Volunteers' Camp for the leaders, then two camps for girls, one for the older girls and one for the girls from twelve to fifteen years old and still another camp for boys. Aside from having "the time of their lives" at these camps, members study first aid, swimming (which includes life saving), Indian arts, campcraft, copper handicraft, nature study, club plans, booklet making, wood handicraft, religious education, music, courtesy, 4-H development, forestry, log-cabin construction, educational exhibits, sewing, canning, bread making, and handicraft for the girls.

Rhode Island is making plans for a big time at the Seventh Annual Camp this summer. They expect to have a dramatic contest, and instructions to club members over the state have already been sent out well in advance so that those expecting to compete in the demonstration contests will know the points on which they will be judged. They will come before the contest judges knowing full well the things that will "make or break" their chances of winning the blue ribbon for the state championship.

Practically every state 4-H organization provides for some kind of camp during the summer. A great many county camps gather in club members for a few days of fun and learning. In some states a central camp for several counties -- called a district camp -- is held. Then there are the camps that take in club members from all over the state such as those two I have just described. I have even heard it said that just one club gets together sometimes and goes off some place for a few days of change from everyday existence. You know that old saying: "A Change is as good as a Rest!" Well, club leaders and members believe

[illegible]

in that proverb. It does seem that the renewed vigor they bring back from camp to the every-day business of handling their particular projects justifies this belief.

Then there is the National Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Camp which will be held this year for the third time at Washington, D. C., from June 19 to 25. Here the boys and girls and leaders have conferences, educational trips, play games, and learn a lot of things about the Capital that they wouldn't know if they hadn't actually been there. Two boys and two girls and two leaders are eligible to represent each state each year. Ten states have already sent in to Washington the names of delegates which will represant them this summer.

But here I am, rambling on about camps when I have other things I want to tell you about. So I'll close this chapter of club doings by just giving you a few of the dates, for some of the coming events in this region, that I find here in my brief case:

(ANNOUNCER: Select events you wish to announce from following list)

Connecticut	- State 4-H Club Round-up, Hartford, April 26-27.
Florida	- Boys' Club Short Course, University of Florida, Gainesville, May 27 - June 1. Girls' Club Short Course, State College for Women, Tallahassee, May 31-June 8.
Indiana	- Annual 4-H Club Round-up, LaFayette, May 7-11.
Kansas	- Seventh Annual 4-H Club Round-Up, Manhattan, June 3-7.
Kentucky	- Annual Junior Week, Lexington, June 3-8.
Michigan	- Annual 4-H Club Week, East Lansing, July 8-12.
Minnesota	- Annual 4-H Club Short Course, St. Paul, June 10-14.
Missouri	- Second State 4-H Club Round-up, Columbia, August 5-9.
Nebraska	- Annual 4-H Club Week, Lincoln, June 3-8.
New York	- Junior Field Days, Ithaca, June 26-28.
North Carolina	- State 4-H Short Course, Raleigh, July 29-Aug. 3.
Oklahoma	- Eighth Annual 4-H Round-up, Stillwater, July 30-August 2.
Rhode Island	- Seventh Annual 4-H Camp, Camp Edwards, Kingston, June 24-29.
Tennessee	- State Club Camp, Knoxville, July 22-27.
West Virginia	- Volunteers' Camp, Jackson's Mill, June 11-21. 4-H Older Girls, " " June 25-July 5. 4-H Younger Girls, " " July 5-15. 4-H Boys, August 14-24.
Wisconsin	- 4-H Club Week, Madison, June 17-22.

Lay your plans now to make the grade for the State camp. You don't have to take my word for it, you can undoubtedly get the testimony of boys and girls who have attended other camps that it is an experience worth having.

Take, for instance, the Flint Ridge 4-H Club of five girls, in Licking County, Ohio. I don't know whether you can charge it all up to attending camp or not but the fine record that this club seems to have made

goes right along with the regular attendance of county and state camps. I really think that we ought to convene a session of the World Beater's Brigade to receive this club into membership. Yes, sir, they go in and they challenge any other club of five members to show a record of sixty 4-H club projects completed. Here's theirs:

Bessie Bowser completed one poultry, four food. and six clothing projects, and has been a club leader for two years. She has demonstrated at the state fair and attended club winners' week at the Ohio State University. She has been a county winner three times. She attended county camp six years and district camp one year.

Ruth Orr completed four food projects and 6 clothing projects. And while we are speaking of projects, may I take time out here to say that I hope none of you club members are feeling like the little boy who had just finished up his first year's calf club work. This is what he wrote to his club agent: "Dear Mr._____: I am reporting on my calf. I have fed her, watered her, cleaned her off and showed her at the fair. I believe I have finished everything you asked me to do except to do a project on her. What is that?" Well, anyhow, besides her projects, Ruth has attended camp four years and has demonstrated at the State fair. She has been a county winner twice.

What's this? The rest of the Flint Ridge record looks like the Hamilton family history. Three Hamiltons, anyway. Mary, Janet, and Helen. Yes, sir, here it is. They DO all belong to the same family. Mary has completed thirteen projects along four kinds of club work. She has demonstrated at the state fair, attended club winners' week at the Ohio State University, six county camps, and one district camp.

Janet has also done 13 projects; has also demonstrated at the state fair, attended club winners' week, and six county camps, and one district camp.

Helen has completed 11 projects in clothing, food, and poultry; has demonstrated at the state fair and attended club winners' week. She has attended county camp six years - these sisters believe in camps, you see - and she has been a county winner three times.

Seems to me that competition in that family of club members is quite keen.

But what we really started out to do was give a salute to the whole five - Ruth, Bessie, Mary, Janet, and Helen - so let's do it.

****

Now just a few news notes from 4-H Clubdom before we sign off:

Mark Twain once said: "Too much is being said about the weather, but not enough is being done about it." The 4-H clubs of Montgomery County, Kansas, feel the same way about the Health-H in club work and

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

this is what they are doing about it. They are having each member take his or her foot prints and dating and filing them. Six weeks later, after corrective exercises have been taken regularly, the foot prints are again taken and improvements noted.

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Club members up in the maple sugar country are ready for the spring rush. Boys in Orleans County, Vermont, are going into partnership with their fathers, the boy to help the father with the production and the father to help the boy with the production record.

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Thirty-eight 4-H Club boys of Horry County, South Carolina, shipped 48 club pigs in a car lot recently. The pigs were all fed according to the best club method and practically all of them were "tops."

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Thirty-one club members of Seiper 4-H Club, Rapides Parish, Louisiana, turned out recently to take part in a peach tree pruning demonstration which was given for the benefit of the people of the community under the supervision of the club agent.

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And now I bid you a very good night.

See you next week.

----ooOoo----

ANNOUNCEMENT: So ends another of the weekly broadcasts of the 4-H Club Crier who sends you at this hour each week facts on 4-H Club Work throughout the Nation. Your enrollments in the World Beaters' Brigade, comments, and questions should be addressed to the 4-H Club Crier at this Station.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Radio Service

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

4-H CLUB CRIER

Monday, April 22, 1929

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

ANNOUNCEMENT: The bell of the 4-H Club Crier sounds this evening a little bit as if it were tolling instead of ringing briskly as usual. For this is the final visit of the present season of this genial representative from the extension services of State and Nation. For the past seven months it has brought you each _____ evening at this time ten minutes of news and views of 4-H Clubdom -- the realm where hundreds of thousands of rural boys and girls in the United States are developing the skills and the ideal of the new generation in America. Now I present the Crier for his final news chat of this season.

---ooOoo---

Good evening, young ladies and gentlemen.

I hope things are starting off well in the spring season of farm and home work for everybody at your house.

The leaders of club work in the nation are opening the year 1929 with new vim because of the spendid record made in 1928. Adding machines have been working overtime in the club headquarters at Washington, totaling up the enrollment in 4-H club work during 1928 and the figures on projects completed.

When the final figure clicked into place in this adding machine derby the other day it showed an increase of 47,000 boys and girls as 4-H club members over the 1927 enrollment figure. The 1927 4-H clubs had 619,712 boys and girls enrolled. Last year the enrollment was more than 666,000.

The showing on members completing their projects also was greatly improved -- 447,000 last year as against 399,000 in 1927.

And no less an authority than Dr. C. W. Warburton, Director of Extension Work in the United States Department of Agriculture, looks for heavier increases in club work during 1929. The reason is that the Capper-Ketcham Act, which became effective when the year 1928 was half completed, provides greatly increased funds for employing county extension agents. Perhaps your county is one of the 438 which added new extension agents from April 1, 1928, to April 1, 1929. The reason for expecting a new boom in 4-H club work is explained as follows by Director Warburton:

"The substantial increase in enrollment last year is in line with the increases during the last several years. They are due to increasing interest

of extension forces in club work. The 1928 increase does not represent to any great degree the influence of the Capper-Ketcham Act as funds from that Act did not become effective for use until well after the time when the 1928 clubs were organized and were going ahead with the year's program of work.

"With the added forces of 438 new county extension agents, it will be interesting to watch the growth of club work in 1929. All agricultural and home demonstration agents give a part of their time to club work. The county club agents, of whom there are 193, give the whole of their time to this line of extension activity."

Now, although Director Warburton didn't mention it, he knows and appreciates the fact that father and mother as well as the county extension agents are back of the big growth in 4-H club work.

More and more, whole families are getting the spirit of club work and all of them are taking part in it. For instance, there is the Smith family up at East Dixfield, Maine. Reginald Smith, in club work since 1918 and especially interested in poultry, is boys' assistant club leader in the community. His father is boys' club leader; his oldest sister is girls' club leader; and his mother is girls' assistant club leader. I don't know about the rest of the family, but Reginald, for one, didn't get interested in 4-H club work because everything was easy sledding, he writes," the first two years I raised field corn for my club project and believe that every year since then I have had chick raising and some years I have had gardening, too. One year I had my chickens cleaned right out by an old cat, and one year I had all but six killed by a skunk. But both years I filled out my records and wrote my story."

Then there is the John Kingsbury family at North Coventry, Connecticut. Mr. Kingsbury is one of the local leaders of the county dairy club; Mrs. Kingsbury is local leader of the Sunshine Scissors Clothing Club; the daughter, Cora, who was at the National Club Camp last year, is local leader of the Junior Coventry Sunshine Scissors Clothing Club; and George, who represented Connecticut on the judging team in 1927 at the National Dairy Show, has taken up the leadership of a dairy club. The fifth member of the family, Laura, who is a student at the Connecticut Agricultural College, was local leader of a canning club last summer during vacation.

Those are two examples. There are scores of others throughout the country of 4-H families who are centering their efforts in keeping 4-H to the fore.

Now I don't know exactly how to cram into this last news session with you all the facts I'd like to tell you. Think I'll just give you news as it comes out of the Big Brief Case and reserve a half minute at the close to give you my appreciation of your support during the past few months. Here goes then

Two stories from Minnesota concerning the State champions in corn growin and potato growing.

Harlan Stoffregen, Nicollet County, produced 117 bushels of dry corn on one acre last year. He used a cross between Reed's Yellow Dent and Minnesota

No. 13. "I tested for germination by the rag doll method," he says. "My corn was the third crop ever grown on the acre, which was a heavy black loam, or new timber soil. No fertilizer was used. I cultivated four times and pulled the weeds the cultivator did not get."

Another Gopher champion -- Eind Kangas, potato grower extraordinary, who produced 584 bushels of spuds on an acre. His story is worth summarizing. He bought the best obtainable seed; gave it a hot formaldehyde bath to keep down scab, rhisoctonia, and blackleg; sprayed diligently; culled out all diseased plants; selected seed for the 1929 crop from the healthiest plants. He writes that "I feel that I have profitted from my club work in a way that cannot be expressed in dollars and cents."

Here's another corn champion -- Jesse Johnson of North Carolina, record, 150 bushels of corn to the acre. He ought to be champion.

Well, while we are talking about champions we simply must mention Milton Brown of Pulaski County, Arkansas. Every Southerner will give him a salute as a World Beater the minute I mention his record -- almost three bales of cotton on a measured acre of land; a new State record for <u>any</u> Arkansas farmer. Total value of his crop, $352; total cost of production, $105, Milton's net profit, $246.

And for cash returns from small investments, I think we will have to concede the palm to 13-year old H. G. Shearron of the Poplar Ridge 4-H Club, Cheatham County, Tennessee. He raised an orphan ewe on a bottle. The next year he sold his lambs and wool from this ewe for $28.75. Took $20 of this and bought a Jersey heifer last July. On February 1, this year, he sold the heifer, fresh, for $75.00. His income for the year $83.75. Pretty good for one ewe raised on a bottle.

Now a couple of notes from Western clubs. Out in Wyoming they have a new kind of club; mythical, like our World Beater's Brigade. Membership qualifications: Win a county championship in some Wyoming club project. When you do you become a member of this "Go-Getters Club." It already has 28 members who qualified by winning a county achievement medal in 1928.

Montana seems to be leading the list for clubs which publish county monthly newspapers. Eleven counties of this State are issuing news sheets each month giving information of interest to club boys and girls. An exchange list is maintained, and any club member can go to the extension agent's office and see the papers put out by other counties in the State.

And finally back to the old Green Mountain State, Vermont, for the last news item, for which we have time. You might know its from a girl. She's Evelyn Copp of Orleans County, Vermont. I'll read you these extracts from her letter to show these girls who are in room furnishing clubs what can be done with the material on hand. Here's what Evelyn did:

"I took an old red chair that happened to be low-backed and am painting it white. I took an old green chest and have painted that white. I took a tin sap-bucket and painted it white and intend to trim it with rose, for a

waste basket. I have also painted an old brown mirror frame and have made a shelf and painted that. I am refinishing my mirror as the back has cracked off. I have cretonne curtains and bedspread. As the cretonne has roses in it, I intend to get plain rose cloth and fix my dressing table and covers for my stands and bureau. I am going to fix over a stand for a dressing table and paint this and also paint an old high bureau for use as drawers. I have some congoleum and by varnishing it, it will look like new."

(ANNOUNCERS: Select events of interest in your section)

And now for the announcement of coming club events -- these have been scheduled since I talked with you last week:

Arkansas - State 4-H Club Camp, Fayetteville, August 6 - 9.

Illinois - Junior Club University Tour, Urbana, June 5, 6, and 7.

Iowa - Boys and Girls Short Course, Ames, June 16-19.

Massachusetts - Camp Vail, Eastern States Exposition, September 15 - 21.

Ohio - State Extension Camp, Licking County, July 8-13.

Now let me thank you for your interest in these efforts of mine to bring you a picture during the past season of how club work is progressing in all corners of this broad land of ours. If I've helped you realize the size and variety of the 4-H club organization, and through that of the great nation which supports it, my time has been well spent. I certainly have enjoyed the many comments which you have sent to me and want to thank each of you who have responded to these news talks.

So we close this series, only temporarily I hope, with a parting salutation --

Good night young ladies and gentlemen - and everybody.

# # #